Carolina Observer.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

HAVING taken my Brother JONES FULLER into partnership, my business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of *Thomas Fuller & Co.*

THOMAS FULLER.

June 3, 1829. 26tf

Crockery.

20 Crates Crockery, assorted for the country trade.
5 crates superior Liverpool Ware.
For sale by
C. F. HAIGH.

June 4.—26 3t

Deep River Mills.

WILL positively be sold at Tyson's on Saturday 27th June, that valuable

Saw and Grist Mill

on Deep River, in Chatham County, together with about 800 acres of land attached thereto, a part of which is well timbered.

Also, the PLANTATION on said river, in Moore County, the late residence of John Tyson, Jr. Dec'd, containing about 550 acres of land, of which 150 is cleared and under a state of high cultivation.

At the same time and place, some NEGRO WOMEN and CHILDREN will be offered for sale.

The mills and plantation, if required, will be sold separate, to suit purchasers.

Payment for any part of the real Estate will be required in three equal instalments, to wit: 1st Instalment to be paid Jan'y 1832, to bear Interest from 1st Jan'y 1831. 2nd instalment to be paid 1st Jan'y 1833, to bear interest from 1st Jan'y 1832. 3d and last instalment to be paid 1st Jan'y 1834, and to bear interest from Jan'y 1832.

The Negroes will be sold on a credit of 6 months, bond with two or more approved securities will be required in all cases.

N. MACLEAN, Ag't
for FANNY TYSON Ex'trx.

Tyson's, Moore County, May 11th 1829.

The Editors of Raleigh Star, will give the above three insertions in their paper, and forward their bill to this office.

William Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

2 Hhds. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. with Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee
20 bbls. Molasses
60 kegs Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Am. ditto
300 sacks Liv. Salt
10000 lbs. Bton,
2000 do. Lad.

April 30, 1829 21tf.

From the Raleigh Register, June 5.

STATE BANK.

The Stockholders of this Institution met in this City on Monday last, agreeably to their adjournment in December, in order to decide the important question, "Whether the Bank should proceed to wind up its affairs as expeditiously as a due regard to its own interest and the situation of its debtors will permit?" *Ed. Wm. Polk* having been President at the former meeting, as a matter of course, presided on this occasion, and *J. Ives* acted as Secretary.

Gen. R. M. Saunders, Gen. Louis D. Wilson and *Louis Wright, Esq.* appeared as the Representatives of this State.

Mr. Browne, from the Committee appointed at the former meeting to report a full and detailed account of the situation and affairs of the Institution, (in the absence of the President) made a very able Report exhibiting the profits of the business as being very small, and urging the propriety of closing the concern.

This question being before the meeting, *Mr. Browne* spoke at some length, in favor of deciding it affirmatively, observing that with all the diligence that could be used, the time which the Charter had to run would not be found more than sufficient to collect the debts due the Institution; and as the expiration of the Charter, like the death of an individual, would cancel all claims and obligations, nothing could be recovered after the 1st Jan. 1835.

Gen. Cameron believed there would be no difference of opinion in the meeting as to the propriety of winding up the concerns of the Bank; but he had reason to suppose that a considerable difference of opinion existed as to the *best mode* of effecting the object. He proposed, therefore, that the Report which had been made to the meeting, with the documents appended, be committed to a select committee, with instructions to report generally on the subject, a suitable plan for accomplishing the purpose.

Messrs Ruffin, Cameron, Browne, Bryan, Polk and the three Representatives of the State, compose the committee.

On Wednesday morning *Mr. Ruffin*, in behalf of the committee, made a very satisfactory Report.—From this Report it appears, that from a suggestion made in the Committee by the Representatives of the State, that no apprehension need be entertained of the Legislature's suffering the Bank to lose any thing, if inconvenient motives the Directors should not have collected the whole of their debts before the expiration of their Charter, and to prevent this, they had no doubt, additional time would be allowed the Bank to finish its collections, the Stockholders concluded to postpone the taking of further measures on this subject, until their annual meeting in December next, when they will have an opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the Legislature upon it.

We congratulate our readers on the favorable termination of this meeting; for we feared that the concerns of the Institution would have been closed as a Bank, and the settlement of its Affairs be placed in the hands of Assignees. We now hope that the Bank will conclude to wind up its own business, in a way that shall be as little oppressive to their debtors as possible, without doing injury to the Stockholders.

Before the meeting adjourned, the Representatives of the State, addressed a note to the Chairman, stating that the law under which they acted, in addition to the main object of their appointment, directed them "to open a communication with the President and Directors of the several Banks in this State to ascertain whether the said Banks would agree to a consolidation of their several corporations in the establishment of a new Bank."

On motion of Gen. Cameron, the communication was referred to a Committee, to be reported on at the next annual meeting.

Owing to a temporary indisposition of *Col. Polk*, soon after the organization of the meeting, *James Somervell*, Esq. was appointed Chairman *pro tem.* and presided in the afternoon of Monday and on Tuesday. On Wednesday, the Colonel's health being restored, he resumed the Chair.

RALEIGH, JUNE 1st, 1829.

To the General Meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank of North Carolina.

The Committee to whom it was referred "to report a full and detailed account of the situation and affairs of the whole institution," beg leave to REPORT,—

That in the nature of things, it was not possible for your Committee to ascertain with entire certainty, what amount of losses the Bank would have to sustain:—the real estate may sell for more or less than it is estimated at—a debt now deemed *good* may eventually turn out bad—and one deemed *doubtful*, or even *desperate*, may be collected. All that your Committee could do was, to procure the most accurate estimate within their power. For this purpose, they called in the assistance of the best informed and most judicious Stockholders at the Principal Bank and at the Branches. The condensed result of this inquiry is exhibited in the paper hereunto appended marked (A.) By this it will appear that the probable losses to be now sustained by the Bank, amount to $415,581 89

From which deduct interest on debts lying over and damages on protested bills of exchange $67,247 80

Reserved from general Profit & Loss, 197,455 92

264,703 72

Leaving a balance of loss of $150,878 17 to be charged on the capital. This is on the supposition that every note which has ever been issued by the Bank will be returned on it for redemption. This cannot possibly be the case. Your committee, taking into consideration the length of time that the Bank hath been in operation,—the vast number of notes which it hath issued (many of them of small denominations)—and the very extensive circulation which they have had, are of opinion, that the gain to the Bank from its notes being lost, must be very considerable, perhaps equal to the above balance of loss on bad debts and depreciation of real estate. Perhaps not. On this head, your committee can give no opinion, having nothing but conjecture on which to form one. It is therefore left to every individual stockholder to judge for himself. This is all that it is deemed necessary to state concerning the situation of the capital.

Then your committee turned its attention towards the *net profits* which had accrued to the Bank during the last six months. It is obvious, that although, owing to the manner of keeping the books of the Bank, some items may be brought into the account as profits made by the Bank during the last six months, yet, if they did not actually accrue during the period, they ought to be deducted from the amount appearing by the books. Of this description, is the sum of $468 78, being the amount of small balances of long standing, which the Directors at the Principal Bank ordered to be carried to the account of Profit and Loss. Also the sum of $3,356 24, being the amount of interest for *last year*, at 4 per cent. on stock which the State holds in the Bank, and has not paid for, and which was, according to the Charter, retained out of last December dividend. It is true, that if the Bank makes a dividend next December, it will be entitled to retain the same sum, and then one-half of it will have accrued during the present half-year; yet, as the Bank has no claim against the State for this sum, or any part of it, except by retainer out of the dividend to be made next December, and it is uncertain whether the Bank will then make a dividend, your committee thinks, the whole of the sum, being entirely contingent, ought to be deducted. It is also obvious, that to ascertain the *net profits*, the *losses* incurred during the half-year must be deducted from the profits. What these losses will actually be, time alone can shew: but your committee believes that, in estimating them, the average loss of every half year since the Bank went into operation, would be a fair standard. In fixing this average, it is proper to remark, that some of the Branches have, from time to time, placed some of their losses to the account of Profit and Loss: to what amount is not accurately ascertained, but it is believed to be certainly not less than $25,000 or $30,000. If that sum be added to the loss stated in the annexed Account (A.) it will be found that the average loss of every half-year is something over $13,000. The *net profits*, will then be,

Gross profits,		$40,602 31
Deduct long-standing balances, carried to the account of Profit and Loss,	468 78	
Int. for last year on Stock not paid for by State,	3,356 24	
Average loss for the half-year,	13,000 00	
		16,823 02
Net profits,		$23,779 29

Not adequate to the making a dividend of one and a half per cent.

Your committee having been appointed with the view of its bringing forward such facts and statements as might assist your meeting in deciding the question concerning the closing the concern, turned its attention to that subject also.

Your Committee finds that in Nov. 1828, the responsibilities of the Bank for notes in circulation, debts to foreign banks, and for deposits, amounted to $1,518,319 12

The available Funds, Specie, Bills of Exchange, Foreign Notes and Foreign Bank credits, amounted to	493,852 48
Balance to be provided for by collections,	$1,024,466 64
Your Committee also finds that in May last the same responsibilities amounted to	$1,449,547 00
And the same available funds amounted to	632,217 43
Balance to be provided for by collections, only	$817,329 63

Thus, although the Profits accruing to the Bank diminished, and must, in the opinion of your committee, be diminished still more; yet the power of the Bank to answer promptly all demands against it has greatly increased. To be more particular on this subject. The present responsibilities of the Bank, or the claims which may be brought against it, consist of the following items, viz. (Statement C.)

Notes in circulation,	$910,554 25
Due to Foreign Banks,	299,441 26
Due for Deposits,	239,551 55
	$1,449,547 06

From the above sum of $910,554 25, stated as the amount of "Notes in circulation," which the Bank may be called upon to redeem, must be deducted the lost Notes, (be they more or less) as the Bank cannot be called upon to redeem them. As to the balance of those notes, or those actually in circulation, your committee entertains no apprehensions that the Bank will be pressed for the redemption of them. What makes them now current, and remain in circulation? Because they are received in the payment of taxes; because they are received by this Bank, and all the other Banks in this State, and because this Bank redeems them, with more or less promptness, whenever they are presented for that purpose. How will it be, if the stockholders should determine to close the concern, and wind up the affairs of this institution? They will still be receivable in payment of taxes, we shall still receive them in payments; and as a large part of our collections will be made in the notes of other Banks, which we shall call upon them to redeem, those Banks will not only be obliged to receive, but to seek for, our notes, in order to make exchanges with us. The weekly collections made by us, will thus every week lessen the number of our notes in circulation, and increase our power of redeeming them. Thus all the causes which now give currency to our notes, would, after a resolution to close the concern, continue to operate; and some of them, and those powerful ones, to operate with more force: therefore, your Committee believe that our notes would continue to be at least as current as they are now. Your Committee cannot conceive that any man, having $10, 20, 30 of our notes, which answered to him all the purposes of money, would take the unnecessary and useless trouble of travelling to the Bank to get them exchanged, i. e. to get something for them, which, to him, would only answer the purpose of money—be no better than the notes for which he had gotten in exchange. On the whole, it appears to your Committee, that any apprehension, that after a resolution to close the concern, our notes would depreciate, or that the Bank would be pressed for their redemption, is utterly unfounded and chimerical.

It has been stated above, that this Bank owes to Foreign Banks, $299,441 26. For the larger part of this sum is due to the Bank of the United States. That Bank has been a very forbearing and indulgent creditor, when this Bank owed it more, and was in a worse situation for making prompt payment. There is not the smallest reason to believe that that Bank will alter its conduct. So that we have no pressure to apprehend on account of this responsibility. If, however, a resolution is taken to close the concern, these debts will soon be paid off—probably, as they are bearing interest, sooner than the creditor Banks wish.

The Deposits have been stated, from the books of the Bank, to amount to $239,515 55. But your Committee, on inquiry, finds, that more than one-half of that sum consists of moneys paid into the Bank on account of debts due to the Bank; and being not yet, for various causes, appropriated to the payment of those debts, are placed to the credit of the payers-in. So that the real deposits are only something over $100,000. This sum the Bank, in the event of closing the concern, would undoubtedly have to pay soon—and it is amply able to do so.

Your Committee hath stated the available funds of the Bank to amount to the sum of $632,217 43. By *available funds*, your Committee means such funds as can be promptly brought into operation to answer demands against the Bank, before it is obliged to rely upon collections for that purpose. In order to prevent erroneous impressions, it is now proper to state, that a considerable part of that fund consists of bills of exchange, some of which will no doubt be dishonored, and have to be collected by suit, and so not be promptly available. To what amount this will be the case, your Committee will not even hazard a conjecture; but it is believed, that the truly available funds of the Bank may be safely stated to be upwards of $500,000.

Your committee is decidedly of opinion, that the Bank ought most punctiliously to comply, on its part, with any contract or understanding between it and its debtor at the time when the debt was contracted, or since;—that it ought to put the most liberal construction in favour of the debtor, on such contract or agreement; and that its conduct towards its honest debtors ought to be distinguished by neighbourly kindness and charitable forbearance. All this, it is believed, the Bank will be better able to do, after a resolution to close the concern, than before. It is further believed, that, after such a resolution, such measures may be adopted as will enable the Bank, with more effect, to contend against the arts of a fraudulent debtor, and more successfully to claim its share of the effects of an insolvent one. Besides, such a resolution is the road,—the only road, by which the stockholders can withdraw from a losing concern.

The facts stated in this Report, are supported by condensed statements—these condensed statements, are supported by detailed statements—and finally, these detailed statements are supported by the documents from which they have been extracted. All of which, containing the most detailed statement of the Affairs of the Bank, will be laid before the meeting.

The information contained in all those papers, hath principally been collected, particularly at the Branches, by the President, who, if he had been here, would have made a report, no doubt, much more satisfactory, and more in detail. He however hath been called away, to go on an errand which no Son could hesitate to run—to attend upon a sick, perhaps a dying mother, who was anxious to see a favourite child once more on this side of the grave.

All which is respectfully submitted,

P. BROWNE, Chm'n.

☞ Since the above Report was drawn, the President hath returned (this morning) but time and circumstances did not admit of his drawing another, and therefore this is presented.

(A.)

An Exhibit, shewing the Effects of the Institution, and on which is the estimated Loss.

EFFECTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

	Bills of Exchange.	Notes discounted.	Real Estate.	TOTAL.
Raleigh,	35,940 23	434,639 58	32,208 04	503,787 85
Morganton,	"	89,915 00	"	89,915 00
Salisbury,	175 68	272,391 83	20,075 72	292,643 23
Fayetteville,	26,600 00	220,396 52	49,388 67	296,385 19
Wilmington,	13,487 98	313,719 25	35,204 23	363,411 46
Newbern,	218,361 10	403,999 98	16,890 00	639,251 08
Tarborough,	52,827 23	198,393 55	15,370 43	266,591 21
Edenton,	58,756 60	283,613 61	9,603 00	351,973 21
Dollars,	406,148 82	2,217,069 33	180,740 09	2,803,958 23

	Bills of Exchange	Notes discounted.	Real Estate.	TOTAL.
Raleigh, debt deemed good,	11,808 60	23,216 37	12,208 04	47,232 41
Morganton, do.	"	11,979 23	"	11,979 23
Salisbury, do.	"	2,614 00	12,886 00	15,000 00
Fayetteville, do.	73,002 15	22,833 00	148,376 19	
Newbern, do.	66,197 66	20,204 23	95,988 45	
Tarborough, do.	20,394 62	11,175 06	31,569 68	
Edenton, do.	7,543 50	9,370 43	16,913 93	
General profit and loss,	21,919 00	6,603 00	48,522 00	
Balance, supposed loss,				
	200,000 00	93,935 60	226,866 53	494,779 76

ESTIMATED LOSS THEREON.

Shewing the interest on the debt lying over, and in suit, including damages.

ESTIMATED GAIN.

Raleigh, debt deemed good,	$14,934 42
Morganton, do.	2,137 73
Salisbury, do.	7,940 00
Fayetteville, do.	5,870 97
Newbern, do.	17,780 38
Tarborough, do.	4,759 14
Edenton, do.	10,893 60
	64,316 24
Balance, supposed loss,	130,878 17
	$415,581 89

(B.)

An Exhibit, shewing the situation of the State Bank of North Carolina, 18th Nov. 1828.

Specie,	$66,280 50	
Foreign notes & bills of exch.	316,331 69	
Foreign Bank credits,	111,240 29	
		493,852 48
State Bank and Augusta Bank Stock, taken for debt,		23,340 00
Due from State of North Carolina,		83,906 11
Due from individuals, being notes discounted, &c.		2,500,208 80
Stock unpaid,		1,450 00
Real Estate, in Banking Houses and Lands taken for debt,		180,758 30
Internal Bills and Checks,		32,418 25
		$3,315,933 94

CONTRA.

Capital Stock,	$1,600,000 00
Notes in circulation,	996,040 34
Due to Foreign Banks,	246,755 90
Profits reserved to cover bad debts, losses on Banking Houses, &c. and out of which the present dividend is payable,	197,614 82
Due for deposites,	275,522 88
	3,315,933 94

CHARLES DEWEY, Cashier.

(C.)

An Exhibit, shewing the situation of the State Bank of North Carolina, 19th May, 18[illegible]

Specie,	$40,702 64	
Foreign notes & bills of exch.	460,993 30	
Foreign Bank credits,	130,521 49	
		632,21[illegible]
Bank Stock, (State & Augusta,) taken for debt,		28,34[illegible]
Due from State of North Carolina,		83,90[illegible]
Do. individuals, being notes discounted and others,		2,305,1[illegible]
Stock unpaid,		1,4[illegible]
Real Estate in Banking Houses and Lands taken for debt,		180,74[illegible]
Internal Bills and Checks,		15,21[illegible]
		$3,246,96[illegible]

CONTRA.

Capital Stock,	1,600,000
Notes in circulation,	910,5[illegible]
Due to Foreign Banks,	299,4[illegible]
Profits reserved to cover bad debts, losses on Banking Houses, &c.	197,4[illegible]
Due to Deposits, &c.	239,5[illegible]
	$3,246,9[illegible]

CHAS. DEWEY, Cash[illegible]

Report of a Committee of Stockholders and Gentlemen who represented the State, on the best mode of closing the business of the State Bank.

The Committee to whom was referred the Resolution adopted by the meeting of the Stockholders in December last and also the Report of the Committee then appointed, made to the present meeting,* have performed the duties assigned to them, and beg leave to REPORT,

That, since the Charter of this Bank will expire on the first day of January, 183[illegible] requires but a very small share of prudence and foresight to satisfy every one, that some measure ought early to be adopted for collecting the debts owing to this Institution, and closing its concerns within the period of its legal existence. It is a legal proposition, of the truth of which, it is presumed none can doubt, that, upon the expiration of the Charter, the Corporation altogether ceases for all purposes, and that a suit commenced, or even a judgment obtained, during the Charter, either by or against it, could not be further prosecuted or enforced. Your Committee have, by calculation, ascertained, that if upon a debt, say of $1[illegible] now existing, curtailments of *ten per cent.* upon the amount of it, as reduced from time to time, be rigidly required, and punctually paid, every three months, it would require six years and a half to reduce the same to $100; which would be one year and a half beyond the limit of the Charter. And they are further of opinion, that even that period is earlier than it would be found, in practice, the debt could be collected, because perfect punctuality is not to be expected. It is obvious also, that in closing so large a business as that of this Bank, carried on at so many places, increased vigilance and energy will be necessary. So that, in the opinion of your Committee, few of the existing Officers and servants could be discharged, and the expense of conducting the affairs of the Bank may be rather expected to increase, while the profits, by reason of curtailing the business done, must certainly diminish, until the latter will not, probably, defray the former.

Your Committee are fully aware, that it will, in many instances, bear very hard on debtors to exact positively, and at periods, an instalment of 10 per cent. it is believed by some of the Committee, that many of the debtors could not comply with the requisition. But, on the other hand, the Stockholders cannot be expected to carry on a business which will be entirely unprofitable, much less one by which for want of the legal continuance of the Corporation, a large part of the Capital will certainly be lost. This latter might be remedied by a renewal of the Charter. But it is believed by your Committee that neither would the Legislature grant nor would the body of Stockholders accept a renewal; because your Committee is satisfied, that there is a great excess of Banking Capital in N. Carolina, which makes it alike unprofitable to the Stockholder and injurious to the Community and from the chartered organization of this Bank, it is in constant danger of gross mismanagement.

Your Committee, under these circumstances, have anxiously turned their attention to the various *modes* by which your business may be closed, with the earnest desire to discover and recommend one, by which it can be effected, with as little loss to the owners, and with as much lenity to the debtors, as possible. Many methods have been suggested to their consideration, of which none perhaps are exempt from serious objections. It has, however, in the course of the consultations of your Committee, been suggested by the Gentlemen who represent the State in this meeting, and are serving on this Committee, that the danger of loss from the expiration of the Charter, is not much to be apprehended, because they entertain no doubt but the General Assembly would continue by law the corporate powers, beyond their present limit, for the purpose of collecting debts owing, prosecuting suits pending at the

* The question submitted to this meeting by the meeting of Stockholders in December last, was, "Whether the Board shall proceed to wind up the Affairs as expeditiously as a due regard to its own interest and the situation of its debtors will permit?" The Report of the Committee made at the opening of the present meeting is in the hands of the Stockholders who were present.

...on Hotel,

...TEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

...D PARDEE,
...and recently of the CITY H... PHILADELPHIA,
...announces to the public, th... MANSION HOTEL, situa... ...ness in this town, and that t... the reception of Boarders a...
...ve been, lately, completely r... The extensive range of Parlo... Bar Rooms are all newly f... ...ers supplied with *New Beds* a... ...bles well provided with Fod... Ostlers. His Bar contains t... ...iquors, selected by himself... ...s Larder will afford at all time... ...of the market and delicacies... ...*charges will be moderate* to s... ...mes.
...xperience in two well know... ...a, and intending to devote ... ...is establishment, he assures t... ...ublic, every exertion, with th... ...xperience, is pledged for the ... ...gratification, and for the go... ...Mansion Hotel.

...Stage House.

...ily Stages arrive at and de... ...nsion Hotel, viz: Charles... ...w, Camden, Columbia, and ... ...gh and Norfolk Lines. The ... ...th Passengers from this Ho... ...esdays, and Fridays, and arri... ...s, and Sundays. The Route... ..., and not excelled as to rega... ...al distance in the United Sta... ...icient sleep, and reach Nor... ...ner, in readiness for the dif... ...ving that place for the North... and other comforts are ... Stage Passengers and Families ... passing through this place, w... ...o suit the difficulty of the ti...
L. JUDD PARDEE.
...Carolina, March 31, 1829.
...have been made to mislead St... ...judice them against this Ho... ...joins the following note fr... ...ilett, Proprietors of the Norfo... ...nden Lines of Stages:
...Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.
...DEE: *Dear Sir:* We have rec... ...e subject of our Stages, and ... ...t any Passengers from the N... ...as much assured of their seat... ...use, and our Drivers are inst... ...for them, and to carry such P... ...y choose to go.
...are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT

...Boarding House.

...ppen for the accommodation ... reasonable terms, by the ye... ...day. And I would take sch... ...ngth of time.
H. POTTER
...21, 1829—7tf.

...Notice.

... having qualified, at the last t... ...f Pleas and Quarter Sessions, ...mberland, as Administrator, w... ...ot the late *THOMAS C. HOO*... ...se indebted to his Estate to ma... ...t, and those having demands ... ...ill present them properly authe... ...me prescribed by law, or this ... bar of recovery.
...H. HOOPER, *Administrator, with the Will annexed.*
15tf.

...Notice.

...s having associated themselv... ...Torrance as a Partner in Trad... ...ure will be conducted in Fayet... ...of Horton, Hutton & Co., and ... ...e firm of A. Torrance & Co.
HORTONS & HUTTON.
6tf.

...Candles.

...ayetteville Mould Candles, pu... for sale by
J. & S. BIRDSALL
...9. 98tf.

...To Rent,

...hat commodious DWELLIN... ...e on Ramsay street, recently ... ...d by Mr. James B. Ferguson... ...ssion can be had immediately.
C. & P. MALLETT
94 tf.

...For Sale,

...HL, in barrels,
...ter, and
...ead, ground in oil, at a reduc... ...signment.
JNO. HUSKE.
19tf.

...ina Law Books.

...has just received, and will ... ...sale, the following works,
...he Laws of North Ca... $10 ...
...aylor's Continuation of ... 2 ...up to 1826)
... of the Law relative to ...
... Administrators, &c. 1 ...
...e on do. do. 2 ...
...(new Edition, 1828) 3 ...
E. J. HALE.

...opartnership

... & Co., was dissolved by mut... ...e 11th inst.
JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

... having received from John Li... ...m of John Lippitt & Co., an a... ...roperty in trust, requests the ... ...mediate payment. Either of th... ...uthorised by me to attend to t... ...oncerns of the late firm.
W. W. WILLIAMS.
...-93-tf.

...& Stationary

...iber has for sale, a gene... ...t of Books and Stationa... ...ell hereafter CHEAP F...
JAMES HADLOCK
...13, 1829.

expiration of the Charter, and doing all other acts proper and necessary to the closing of the concern. To such a measure, those Gentlemen suppose that the Legislature would be impelled by the interest of the State as a Stockholder in this Bank, and by a provident disposition to prevent the necessity under which the stockholders would otherwise lie of providing for their own security by some other measure, insuring the collection of all the debts before or at the expiration of the Charter; and above all, by that benignity and justice, which should, and it is believed will, always characterize the acts of the Government towards all citizens, and which plainly forbid the extinguishment of a large amount of debt, merely for the want of a legal remedy.

As your Committee suppose, that the great object of the Stockholders at present, is, to secure themselves, and the mode of so doing is not material to them; but, on the contrary, that the mode most acceptable to the community and the public authorities, would, for that reason, be likewise most acceptable to the Stockholders: Your committee have received and considered, with the greatest respect, the suggestion of the Representatives of the State; and after much reflection, a majority of your Committee are of opinion, that if the General Assembly would pass the act contemplated by the State Representatives, it would supersede the necessity for the adoption of any extraordinary measure by the Stockholders, either for the collection of the debts with unusual rapidity or for vesting in Trustees such debts as might remain uncollected at the expiration of the Charter.

Your Committee have perused the statute of the last session, under which those gentlemen derive their appointment, and which contains their instructions. It is not found therein, that the Legislature hath delegated to them any authority to propose or complete the compact under consideration. Hence the suggestion made by those gentlemen is not considered, by the Committee, as obligatory upon the State, and is not intended to be so represented to the meeting. But while those members of the Committee, who are stockholders, thus understand the offer of the State's Representatives, they likewise concur in their opinion of the reasonableness, prudence and justice of such an act, and thence infer the probability of its passage. And while that event is uncertain, they think it would be both unnecessary and injurious to many interests, if the stockholders were to take any other course, before knowing the pleasure of the Legislature, upon that now under consideration. Your Committee are desirous, that their views should not be misunderstood by the stockholders: They do not contemplate a renewal or extension of the present charter, for any purposes of banking, properly speaking. The acceptance of such a renewed charter, the Committee could not recommend, for reasons already given. The only valuable powers which ought to be continued to the Corporation, are those which are necessary to keep up its existence to answer the demands of its creditors, and to enable it to make good the demands upon its debtors. All abuses of those powers may be guarded against by two provisions in the act; the first, that the extension should be for a limited term; the second, that the Corporation shall be restrained from issuing or re-issuing any of its own notes after the expiration of the present charter.

In investigating the course of the business of this institution heretofore, and the causes of the discredit and depreciation of its paper and the heavy losses already incurred, your Committee have been strongly impressed with the belief, that most of those evils have arisen from the multitude of the branches and of the directors, according to the charter. From the former circumstance, the expenses are much enlarged, and to cover them, the directors are under strong temptations to extend their business imprudently. From the latter circumstance grow many evils. The great number of directors, namely *ninety-eight*, presents a unity of counsel and concert of action, and the adoption and persevering execution of any *system*, however prudent. Besides these, there is another consequence still more serious—one through which, in the opinion of every member of your Committee, great losses have accrued to the stockholders. The Committee allude to loans made by the directors for each other. It cannot be expected that competent men of business, will gratuitously serve in the responsible, difficult, and disagreeable office of a director, without some Bank accommodation. If each one of the directory be entitled to and receive even a small accommodation, the number of those bodies will make an aggregate of debt of a very large and inconvenient amount. As such accommodations are regarded as permanent, on which only interest without an instalment is paid, the directors' debt constitutes a large investment, which is wholly uncontrollable by the Bank in even the greatest emergency, and deprives the Bank of the power of more extensively accommodating other citizens. Besides this, directors are often men in moderate circumstances, often men in trade, liable to the misfortunes and ruin incident to speculations: Upon the failure of other debtors, the loss of the whole debt seldom happens, because the regular curtailments demanded from them, tends first, to lessen their debt, and secondly, to prevent them from imprudently contracting debts beyond their ability to pay, since their inability must be early detected: Whereas, the debt of a director may be kept up by an artful man, as long as his means enable him to meet the interest, although the whole principal be lost. Your Committee find, that the debt of the Directors at this time, amounts to the sum of $325,914 42, and that is less than it has been for many years; that it generally has been $500,000 or more, and often much more; that the present diminution hath arisen partly from payments, partly from the death of former directors, and still more from recent changes in the directories by the removal of former incumbents. But there is a constant tendency towards increasing that debt, though when existing, it be the most difficult of management; and unless some remedy be given by law, there is no reason to expect the present improvement in it to last. A fact has come to the knowledge of your Committee during the present investigation, which impressively proves the danger to be apprehended from this description of debt. It is that the larger part of the losses heretofore sustained by the Bank, consists of debts of persons, who were directors at the time of their failure, or had been directors at the time of contracting the debt.

These dangers and evils are deemed by all your Committee to be very great, and the more especially as they often betray the directors into a breach of good faith towards their employers, by tempting and inducing them to use their official places solely for their personal advantage: and they likewise tend to bring opprobrium upon the institution at large, which is in justice due to the defaulting individual only. From the facts here disclosed, and this course of reasoning, the gentlemen who represent the state are of opinion, that, to prevent a recurrence of the evils heretofore experienced from the large number of the directors, the Legislature ought to make it a condition of any privilege of any kind to the Corporation, that the boards of the principal Bank, and all the branches, should be reduced—the former to, say ten, including the public treasurer, and the latter to five.

In this opinion the Committee from the stockholders entirely concur; and, in fairness to the mass of the stockholders, they feel themselves compelled to state, that many of the general meetings have, from time to time, exerted themselves to restrain loans to the Directors, and to require curtailments from them. In fact, the inconveniences and losses now experienced were not unexpected by the stockholders, though they exerted themselves to the uttermost of their power to obviate and avoid them. Experience shews, that *nothing short of a change by law* of the number of the directors, will *effectually* remedy the evil. The whole of your Committee, therefore, feeling alike the necessity of the measure, suppose that the Legislature will, for the protection of the public interests, and to suppress undue, unfair, and injurious practices of favoritism among the directors to themselves, pass, in their wisdom, a law for that purpose.

Your Committee, in conclusion, are impressed with the belief, that, with Legislative support and aid, in the points herein mentioned, and such others as the prudence of the next meeting of stockholders, and the intelligence of the Legislature, may provide, the affairs of the Bank may be managed (though without the hope of much profit, yet) without the danger of much further loss: and that, if the views here taken should accord with those of the General Assembly, the Bank could be finally closed, as speedily and safely, to the debtors and creditors, as by any other immediate means which your Committee could devise—and that, too, without the danger of seriously and suddenly affecting the nature and amount of the circulating medium, or the value of property. Your Committee, therefore, take the liberty of submitting to the meeting, whether it be not proper to defer further proceedings on this point, until their next meeting, and await the pleasure of the Legislature upon the points here discussed, which no doubt will be brought to their notice by the Report of their Representatives in this meeting. And it is further submitted, that, in the mean while, it be recommended to the president and directors to proceed in the usual, regular and moderate collections of old accommodation loans, according to their sound discretion, and the ability of the customers to make payments; and to refrain from making further discounts or new loans, except upon paper to be discharged at *short* periods, upon which punctual payments will be expected and exacted.

All which is submitted,
THOMAS RUFFIN, *Ch'mn.*

On motion,

This Report was unanimously concurred with; and 200 copies thereof ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM POLK,
Chairman of the General Meeting of Stockholders.
J. GALES, *Secretary.*

From the Raleigh Register, June 9.

We to-day present our readers with the Report made by Peter Browne, Esq. at the late meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank, in behalf of the committee appointed in December last, for the purpose of giving a detailed account of the situation of the affairs of the whole Institution, with the Documents therein referred to. This Report, as has been already stated, would have been made by Judge Ruffin, the President of the Bank, had he not been called away by the dangerous sickness of his mother. The Judge, however, returned in time to be present at the meeting of the Stockholders, and to express an opinion on the Report. He said he had no doubt that all the facts stated therein were correct; but he did not think that all the inferences drawn from those facts were warranted. He had reference principally to the commencement of the Report, where the losses sustained by the Bank are brought into view.—These losses, as appears from the Exhibit A, have arisen from Bills of Exchange, Notes Discounted, and from depreciated Real Estate. Total estimated amount $415,581 89. In order to ascertain what the half-yearly loss of the Institution would probably be in future, the Committee divides the whole loss already sustained, by the number of the half-years which the Bank has existed, and thus concludes that the future losses of the Bank, as long as it shall continue in operation, will be $13,000 every six months, so that the Bank cannot at any time hereafter be expected to make a dividend of more than three per cent. per annum. The Judge objected to the justness of the calculation. About fifty per cent. he remarked, had already been deducted from the original cost of the real estate, so that no additional loss could be expected on that item, which amounted to $94,780, and that the heaviest losses under the other two heads, had been sustained at two of the branches many years ago, and he trusted similar instances would never again occur. These circumstances being considered, he must think, that the estimate of the half yearly losses in future, had been *greatly overrated.*

The Judge also observed, that he did not agree with the opinion expressed by the Committee, that the closing of the business of the Bank would have no injurious effect on the circulation of our Bank notes. On the contrary, he apprehended, if an assignment of the concerns of the Institution were to take place, that *a material depreciation of the value of its paper would be the certain consequence.*

And we think, that the sum of $3,356 24 interest received from the Public Treasurer, which the Committee has deducted from the stated profits of the last half year, ought to be considered as so much profit, not having before been carried to any account; and if a dividend had been made on the first Monday of June, would have been rightly included in it. Indeed, we believe the annual interest of 4 per cent. received from the State on her deferred Stock, and which is annually retained out of her December dividend, has sometimes been included by the Directors in the profits declared upon it in December; and if not then divided, it never failed to go to the profits of the next half year. Nor can it be supposed (the suggestion in this report to the contrary notwithstanding) that, while the Bank continues in operation, the directors will ever fail to make a dividend of profits in the course of the year, out of which to *retain the interest payable by the State on the Stock for which she stands indebted to the Bank.*

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the First Lock.—The active Contractors for the 8th section of this great national undertaking, having got the first Lock on the line ready for construction, invited the GRAND MASTER of Masons in the District of Columbia to lay the corner stone thereof, on Friday last, the 29th ult. The Grand Lodge accordingly assembled in Potomac Lodge Room, in Georgetown, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and, accompanied by a considerable number of other Masonic brethren, proceeded, in cavalcade, to the 8th section of the Canal, about seven miles above Georgetown. Here they were soon after joined by the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, (Past Grand Master of the State of Tennessee, who had been invited by the Grand Master of the District to honor the ceremonies with his presence,) attended by the Secretary of War, the Postmaster General, and the Mayor of Georgetown. The company having assembled at the lock-house (a neat stone edifice erected on the high ground for the residence of the lock keeper) and partaken of some refreshment, the procession was formed, and proceeded to the scene of operation—the PRESIDENT and other official gentlemen immediately in advance of the GRAND MASTER, the contractors and officers of the work, and other citizens in the rear, and the whole moving to the fine music of the Marine Band, whose inspiring strains "through dale and thicket rung."

On reaching the entrance of the lock the masonic procession was reversed in its order and then advanced to the spot where the ponderous corner stone was suspended, the PRESIDENT in front of the whole. The assemblage being arranged on the extensive floor of the lock, the GRAND MASTER laid the stone in its bed, with all the customary ceremonies of this ancient institution, which were rendered the more interesting from the fact that the gavel, or mallet, which he made use of was the same used by General WASHINGTON in laying the corner stone of the Capitol. Within a cavity in the stone were placed a set of the gold and silver coins of the United States, a copy of each of the District newspapers and a silver plate, bearing an appropriate inscription.

Having completed the ceremonies, and pronounced a benediction on the work, the GRAND MASTER offered to the PRESIDENT of the United States the opportunity of expressing any thing which he might desire to say on the occasion. The President returned his thanks for the opportunity afforded, and briefly expressed his convictions of the public importance of the great work of which the corner stone just laid was a constituent part, and of the successful progress of which such abundant proofs were on every hand exhibited—the deep interest which he felt in it—his sincere wishes for its complete accomplishment, and his fervent hope that the prayer just uttered by the worshipful GRAND MASTER for its success might be fully realized.

The procession then returned to the House, where refreshments had been profusely provided by the liberal contractors, and, after resting and refreshing themselves a short time, the President and his attendants, and the Masonic Fraternity, re-entered their carriages and returned to the city. A number of citizens, attracted thither by the occasion, took the opportunity of being introduced to the PRESIDENT, whose presence indeed, was unexpected to most of them, and, therefore, as well as considering the excessive heat of the day, and the badness of the route for carriages, was the more gratifying.

Many of our citizens who had never visited any part of the work since its commencement, embraced this opportunity of doing so, and accordingly left their carriages, and walked up the line of the Canal for two or three miles, to observe the progress which had been made on the different sections as they passed. The magnitude of the excavations, and the height, the beauty, and solidity, of the extensive walls which face the Potomac in those places where it washes the foot of the river embankment, appeared to surprise, as well as gratify, all who now, for the first time, witnessed what had been done within the brief space since the work was commenced—especially when they understood that the line, for forty or fifty miles, exhibited similar and even greater proofs of the vigor with which the work has been pressed forward by the Company and its agents. The pleasure of viewing this magnificent work, with the additional attraction which the beautiful and romantic scenery of the Potomac presents at every step, will soon render a ride up the Canal one of the most delightful excursions which any portion of the Union can offer.

Caution.—We were shewn a counterfeit Ten Dollar Note yesterday on the United States Bank, made payable at Washington City to R. Smith, letter D. number 1468, and dated 1st of September, 1825—Thomas Wilson, Cashier, and W. Biddle, President. The paper is of pale yellow; in the word President, the dot over the *i* is omitted, and the signature of the Cashier's name, Thomas Wilson, is badly executed. Upon the whole, however, it will require close inspection to detect the imposition. We understand there are a number of these spurious notes in circulation.

Fredericksburg Herald.

Norfolk, (Va.) June 4.

Launch.—We were gratified yesterday morning with a spectacle somewhat novel in this place, the launching of the Schr. *Newbern Packet*, built by Mr. John G. Colley, commanded by the enterprising Capt. E. L. Young, and owned by a company of gentlemen of this Borough. This vessel, a handsome Schr. of 58 tons burthen, was launched, *fully rigged, with the greater part of her cargo on board, and in all respects, ready to proceed on her voyage to Newbern, (N. C.)* through the *Dismal Swamp Canal.* She glided into the water in a very handsome style, at 11 o'clock and immediately made sail, and stood down the river with a light breeze, to try her sailing, cheered by a large concourse of admiring spectators. She is truly a handsome little vessel, apparently well calculated for the trade for which she is intended, gives evidence of being a fast sailer, and does great credit to all concerned in her building and equipment. She is calculated for the comfortable accommodation of passengers, having a very neat cabin with eight births.

Beacon.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE PRIVATE MEMOIRS OF WASHINGTON.

We have been favoured with an Extract from the Private Memoirs of Washington (now in progress of publication,) which comprises the letter written by the venerated father of his country to Mrs. Washington, on the occasion of his accepting the Command-in-Chief of the American armies. The letter bears date 18th June, 1775. In this familiar and endearing epistle, coming direct from the heart, the diffidence expressed by the General in his since well known and surpassing powers for, and adaptation to, the high and imposing trust delegated to him by the wisdom and patriotism of the most august public body ever assembled, finely tallies with the modest remarks made by the newly elected Chief, on his appointment being first announced in the Antient Congress. This letter also shows the force of his conjugal attachment, and his decided preference for the pursuits of private life.

We learn that the promised Memoirs will contain the *Paternal Letters* from the Chief to his adopted son, the author of the work, when the latter was a student at College, and, also, that among the many letters in the private memoirs, and hereto-fore unpublished, will be the celebrated (once) said to have been taken from my, with the servant and baggage of the Commander-in-Chief, at the Lee in 1776. These letters were written by the General to his son-in-law, the late John Parke Custis, Esq. were not seriously never taken by the enemy, neither was the servant, or a particle of the baggage of the Commander-in-Chief for a single moment in the possession of the enemy during the whole of the Revolutionary War; yet monstrous and absurd calumniators did assert, some five and thirty years ago, that these letters contained proofs, *that Washington was, by no means hearty in the American cause;* in other words, a traitor to liberty and his country. Lives there a man in the civilized world, who would make such an assertion now?

All the letters in the private memoirs will be published from the originals in the Author's possession.

LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18th, 1775

My dearest:

I am now set down to write to you on a subject which fills me with inexpressible concern, and this concern is greatly aggravated and increased, when I reflect upon the uneasiness I know it will give you. It has been determined, that the whole army raised for the defence of the American cause shall be put under my care, and that it is necessary for me to proceed immediately to Boston to take upon me the command of it. You may believe me, my dear Patsy, when I assure you in the most solemn manner, that, so far from seeking this appointment, I have used every endeavour in my power to avoid it, not only from my unwillingness to part with you and the family, but from a consciousness of its being a trust too great for my capacity, and that I should enjoy more real happiness in one month with you at home, than I have the most distant prospect of finding abroad, if my stay was to be seven times seven years.* But as it has been a kind of destiny that has thrown me upon this service, I shall hope that it is designed to answer some good purpose. You might, and I suppose did perceive, from the tenor of my letters, that I was apprehensive I could not avoid this appointment, as I did not pretend to intimate when I should return. That was the case. It was utterly out of my power to refuse this appointment without exposing my character to such censures as would have reflected dishonour upon myself, and given pain to my friends. This, I am sure, could not, and ought not, to be pleasing to you, and must have lessened me considerably in my own esteem. I shall rely, therefore, confidently in that Providence which has hitherto preserved and been bountiful to me, not doubting but that I shall return safe to you in the fall. I shall feel no pain from the toil or the danger of the campaign; my unhappiness will flow from the uneasiness I know you will feel from being left alone. I therefore beg that you will summon your whole fortitude, and pass your time as agreeably as possible. Nothing will give me so much satisfaction as to hear this, and to hear it from your own pen. My earnest and ardent desire is, that you would pursue any plan that is most likely to produce content, and a tolerable degree of tranquility, and must add greatly to my uneasy feelings, to hear that you are dissatisfied or complaining at what I really could not avoid.

† As life is always uncertain, and common prudence dictates to every man the necessity of settling his temporal concerns while it is in his power, and while the mind is calm and undisturbed, I have, since I came to this place, (for I had not time to do it before I left home,) got Col. Pendleton to draft a will for me, by the directions which I gave him, which will I now enclose. The provision made for you in case of my death will, I hope, be agreeable. I shall add nothing more, as I have several letters to write, but to desire that you will remember me to your friends, and to assure you that I am, with the most unfeigned regard, my dear Patsy,

Your affectionate
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

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*Prophetical as to the duration of the contest.

†Excellent advice to every one.

Edmund Pendleton, late President of the first Congress, and the venerable presiding Judge of the High Court of Appeals of Virginia.

Ludicrous Scene.—In a case which occurred in the Crown Court, during the late Gloucester Assizes, a countryman who had been subpœnaed as a witness on the part of a prisoner, set the whole Court in a roar of laughter. Matters proceeded very smoothly during his direct examination, and he made no objection to answer any question which was put to him on behalf of his friend in the dock; but, after he had been subjected for some time to the galling fire of a cross-examination by the Counsel for the prosecution, he became restive, and at length, finding his stock of patience completely exhausted, he expressed his determination to answer no more questions from the same quarter in the following resolute terms:—'I won't say no more—be dom'd if I do—I've told you all I know about it—and that's all I got to say, by G—!' When the Counsel for the prisoner again addressed him, he said, 'Aye, I can speak to thee mon, but its unpossible for I to answer so mony on ye, at wonce—as to the Lord—up there—(pointing to the bench)—let he ax me as mony questions as un likes, and I'll answer un, but I'se can't tolk to a lot o' fellows all at one time.'—*Cheltenham Chron.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 11, 1829.

JOHN D. ECCLES, Esq., we have authority for saying, has consented again to be a Candidate to represent this town in the next State Legislature.

At the late County Court, the following gentlemen declared themselves Candidates to represent the County of Cumberland, viz:

For the Senate, Archibald McDiarmid.

For the House of Commons,

Capt. Alex. McNeill,

Capt. Alex. Buie,

Mr. Thomas H. Massey.

Reform.—We have sincere pleasure in stating, that orders have been received from the General Post Office, by the mail contractors in this place, and north of us, to expedite the mails several hours, so that the Raleigh, Norfolk, and Wilmington mails will hereafter be due at 6 o'clock, P. M. instead of 9 P. M., and the Charleston and Augusta mails at 7 P. M. Heretofore, almost from time immemorial, we have been subjected to the great inconvenience of having our letters and papers remain in the Post Office here from 9 P. M. till 8 A. M.—11 hours. The change is truly an acceptable one which will remedy this evil; and the Post Master General deserves our warmest thanks for it. The arrangement is to take effect in a few days.

Much of our paper of to-day is taken up with the Reports and Statements relative to the State Bank, which we have no doubt our readers will consider of more interest than any thing we could have substituted. So far as we have learnt, the determinations of the Stockholders have met with universal approbation. They are calculated to relieve much of the anxiety that has been felt on the subject.

Gen. Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, has been nominated, by a meeting of the citizens of Onslow County, as a Candidate for Congress in that District, in opposition to Governor Holmes, the late Representative. We believe it is understood that Gen. Dudley will serve if elected.

Thomas H. Daves, Esq. (in addition to Dr. Maney and Gen. Speight,) is announced as a Candidate for Congress in the Newbern District.

Dreadful Accident.—By the New York papers received this morning, we have an account of a dreadful accident which happened at the Navy Yard on Thursday last. By some means, not exactly ascertained, the magazine of the Steam Frigate Fulton took fire, and totally destroyed the vessel, and killed 26 persons, chiefly seamen and marines, and Lieutenants Charles T. Platt, S. M. Brackenridge and Alex. M. Mull; Sailing Master John Clough; Midshipmen Robert E. Johnson, (son of the late Gen. Robert R. Johnson, of Warren county, N. C.) David Dougal, Robt. S. Welsh, and Mr. Eckford. Lieut. Brackenridge and two of the wounded marines have since died.

To G. W. B.—It would cost us several dollars to procure such an engraving as would be required to publish your Mathematical Problem. If you choose, the remainder, or any part of it, can be inserted.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Cornelius P. Van Ness, of the State of Vermont, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, in the place of Alexander H. Everett, recalled.

William Pitt Preble, of the State of Maine, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands.

Washington Irving, of the State of New York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Great Britain.

Charles Carroll Harper, of the State of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States to France.

T. H. Smith, of New York, to be Register of the Treasury, vice Joseph Nourse, removed.

The President has appointed Francis G. McCauley, a Purser in the Navy.

From the National Intelligencer, June 6.

It is difficult to keep pace with the removals from office, as publicly announced, and still more so to ascertain and register those which art not announced, but incidentally heard of.

George Macdaniel, John Macdaniel, Ezekiel Macdaniel, John B. Martin, Levin Belt, and Orris S. Paine, are removed from the Office of the Fourth Auditor.

Benjamin Homans is removed from the office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Some other removals of Clerks in public offices have taken place. The only one which we are sure of is that of Mr. Thomas B. Pottinger, a highly respectable Clerk in the Office of the Fifth Auditor.

Another Editor "rewarded."—George W. Hill, *editor* of the Vermont Patriot (a violent partizan paper) and brother of the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury, has been appointed Postmaster at Montpelier, in place of Mr. Vail removed.

The Postmasters at Leeves and Millsborough, in the State of Delaware, have been removed.

Mr. Andrew Gerritson, the Postmaster at Middletown, in the State of Delaware, is also removed.

S. H. Barlow has been appointed Postmaster at St. Albans, Vermont, vice Horace Janes removed.

We learn from the Vermont papers that Wm. A. Griswold, U. S. District Attorney, of Vermont, has been *turned out*, and Daniel Kellogg, late Secretary to Governor Van Ness, appointed in his stead—That Joseph Edson, Marshal, has been *turned out*, and his office given to Heman Lawry, late Sheriff of Chittenden county—That George Cleveland, Esq. Postmaster at Middlebury, has been *turned out*, and C. C. Waller appointed in his stead—That every Deputy Postmaster in Chittenden county, who was suspected of having a partiality for Mr. Adams, has been removed.

John Pope Oldham is appointed Postmaster at Louisville, vice John Thompson Gray, *removed*.

A. G. Dauby, editor of the Oneida Observer, has been appointed Postmaster at Utica, N. York, in the place of James Platt, *removed*.

Charles Butler is appointed Postmaster at Geneva, N. Y. vice David Hudson, *removed*.

Daniel Barbee, Postmaster at Danville, Kentucky, has been removed.

Works below Wilmington.—We have pleasure in stating, that Governor Owen was favored with a letter from Brig. Gen. Gratiot, of the Engineer Department, dated the 29th ult. saying, that the charge of the operations for the improvement of the Navigation of Cape Fear River below the town of Wilmington, is assigned to Capt. Geo. Blaney, of the Corps of Engineers, to whom instructions have been given for the commencement of the work at the earliest practicable period. Capt. B. has been directed by Gen. Gratiot to inform Governor Owen of the time when he will be prepared to take charge of the Work, that proper measures may be taken by the Board of Internal Improvements to aid his operations.—*Ral. Reg.*

Shocco Springs.—It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's Register, that this agreeable place for summer retreat, is in complete order for the accommodation of visiters. The salubrity of the water is well known, and the contiguity of the Springs to the Boarding House, is a very favourable circumstance for invalids, who can in a few moments be conveyed there, or have water brought to them, without losing any of its medicinal qualities. Those persons who annually leave home for the purpose of seeking health or pleasure, cannot chuse a more desirable place for the fulfilment of their wishes, than Shocco.

Raleigh Register.

The Georgia papers announce that "the President *has recognized, in its full extent, the doctrine contended for by Georgia*, that the Cherokee Indians cannot be suffered to erect a government for themselves within the bounds of a sovereign State: *and that Georgia has a perfect right to extend her municipal laws over them.*"

Tobias Watkins, late Fourth Auditor.—Two bills of indictment were found against this individual, about a fortnight since, by the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, charging him with having falsely and without authority, issued drafts on the Treasury Department, for certain sums, which he appropriated to his private use. When this came up before the Court, his counsel, Messrs. Jones and Coxe, entered a *general demurrer*, to the indictments. They contended, that if every thing charged were true, a civil action alone would lie; and that, though many cases of misappropriation of money by public officers, had occurred in the General and State Governments, this was the first instance of an indictment. Embezzlement of public money, was not the subject of criminal jucidature, unless made so by statute. They also contended that the allegations in the indictments were repugnant to each other, and comprised no indefinite intelligible charge.

Another ground taken by the counsel for Dr. Watkins was, that this court had no jurisdiction in common law over offences exclusively against the United States; and in support of this position a number of authorities were cited, to shew that no offence as is contained in this indictment exists in the common law, and that the indictment was too multifarious, ambigious, &c.

After able argument of these law points, the opinion of the Court was, that the indictments could not be sustained.

To be candid, we do not think that though these exceptions are sustained, any thing appears to exculpate Mr. Watkins from the charge of having improperly converted money belonging to the Government to his own private use.—*Ral. Reg.*

A Rhode Island Editor states that the Judges of the Supreme Court are 'making their fortunes out of the public purse'—And how much does the reader suppose that these high dignitaries receive? Why, the Chief-Justice has $650, and the Associate Judges $500 a year!

At a Ladies' Fair lately held in Roxbury Mass. 500 tickets were sold at one shilling each. Among the wonders which the bright eyes accomplished, they induced the man to pay ten dollars for a slice of cake and another five for a gingerbread heart.

MARRIED,

In Chatham County, on the 30th ult., DESPENCE McCLENAHAN, to Miss SARAH A. TAYLOR, daughter of Col. James Taylor.

In Sumter District, S. C., on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Converse, the Hon. GEORGE McDUFFIE to Miss MARY REBECCA SINGLETON, daughter of Richard Singleton, Esq.

In Cheraw, on Wednesday 27th ult. by the Rev. Urias Powers, Col. JOHN CAMPBELL, of Marlboro', to Mrs. JANE THOMAS, daughter of the late Dr. McQueen of Cheraw.

In Marlborough district, on the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Covington, Mr. GEORGE K. JONES to Miss ISABELLA J. EDDY.

At Bear Swamp, in Halifax County, N. C. on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Wm. Price, aged 80, Mr. WILLIAM PRIOR, aged 86, to Miss NANCY ELMORE, aged 58, and the mother who gave the bride is said 80. These four worthy individuals only were present on the occasion, and their combined ages were 304 years.

"What is there in this vale of life,
Half so delightful as a wife,
Where friendship and age both combine
To stamp the marriage bond divine."

Halifax Minerva.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 1. Tillinghast's Boat Eliza with Salt for C. T. Haigh, and Lime for K. F. Yarbrough, and Sundries for owner.

Also, on the 6th, Tillinghast's Boat Anna Pink, with Salt for O. P. Stark, and S. W. Tillinghast.

Also, on the 4th, I. Blake, Jr's Boat John Parker, with Salt for owner, Sugar for Willkings & Co. and Oil for Geo. V. Massey, Wilkesborough.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to June 3, Brig Wm. Henry from New York. Schooners Ann Smith from New York, Venus from Beaufort, N. C., in distress, bound for St. Thomas, Hibernia from N. York, Brilliant from Martinique, Ann Maria from Guadaloupe, Hussar from New York, Felicity from Philadelphia. Sloop Catharine & Elizabeth from Charleston.

CLEARED, Schooners Gov. Paris for Eastport, Antelope for Philadelphia, Premier for N. York, Caroline for Boston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, 8 7½ a 8. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 5½ a 6. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, 13 a 16. Corn, 50. Flour, $4, a $5 25. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common $9 prime $11 Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 25. Wheat, 85 a 90.

U. S. Bank Notes 1 to 1½ per cent. premium. Cape Fear do.

Real Estate.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, those two desirable

Tracts of Land,

With the improvements thereon, viz., one Tract of 50 acres, about three miles South of Fayetteville, on the Camden road, and that other Tract on Sandy Run, about five miles from town. Both these Tracts have excellent water, very convenient to the improvements thereon, which consists of a good Dwelling and outhouses and two clearings on the former, and the latter of a clearing and outhouses, &c. all known as the property of the late Alex. Levy.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

June 9, 1829. 27-2w.

Candles.

30 Boxes Fayetteville Mould CANDLES for sale.

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 10, 1829.

For Sale,

A Complete UNIFORM of the Independent Company. Apply at this Office.

June 11, 1829.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN EQUITY, Spring Term, 1829.

The President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina,

vs.

Samuel P. Ashe, A. L. Gomez, G. T. Hearsey, Solomon J. Isaacs, and William Hooper and James H. Hooper, heirs at law of Thomas C. Hooper, dec'd.

THIS Bill is filed by Complainants to foreclose a mortgage executed to them by Samuel P. Ashe, in August 1821, conveying to them a certain Lot situate in Fayetteville, at the foot of Hay Mount, on the north side of Hay street, on which stands a three story brick house, where the said Ashe formerly lived; and a Plantation on the Wilmington road, 2 miles below Fayetteville, called Spring Hill, joining Broadfoot's lands,—for the purpose of having the same sold and the money applied to the payment of the mortgage debt. And it appearing to the Court that Samuel P. Ashe had afterwards conveyed the first mentioned tract to one George T. Hearsey, who conveyed the same to Aaron L. Gomez, who assigned the same to Solomon J. Isaacs. And that the said Ashe, Gomez, and Isaacs are not inhabitants of this State; *It is therefore ordered*, That unless they plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, on or before the next Term of this Court, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Test, WILLIAM F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

27 6w.

Shocco Springs,

WARREN COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

ON the first day of June next, the houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of Warrenton and *three* miles from the Northern and Southern main Stage Roads, will be opened for the reception of Visiters. The great advantages of this watering place in most cases of disease and debility, have been so often tested by those who have attended it, that to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodations, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath day, where such visiters as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medicinal qualities of the Shocco waters, it is located in a most healthy part of the county, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

My terms for board, &c. will be the same as last year, viz: $1 per day for each grown person; $22 50 per month, or $6 per week—Children and servants *half price*. For horses, $15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 28, 1829. 27-8w

Virginia State

LOTTERY,

TWENTIETH CLASS.

To be drawn at Richmond, Va., on Wednesday 24th of June, 1829.

Highest Prize,

$25,000!

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$25,000	51	of	150
1	of	15,000	51	of	100
1	of	10,000	51	of	90
	of	5,000	51	of	80
	of	4,950	102	of	60
	of	1,000	102	of	50
	of	600	102	of	40
1	of	500	204	of	30
1	of	400	1222	of	20
10	of	300	11475	of	10
29	of	200			

Whole Ticket $10, *Half* $5, *Quarter* $2 50,

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞Orders from the Country (free of postage) will be promptly attended to. [*June* 7, 1829.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

"War, Pestilence, and Famine."—Mr. Clay's favourite malediction upon the country of his birth, the country that deemed him unworthy to hold her highest offices, and dared to prefer the virtuous and patriotic Andrew Jackson, is about to be realized in part: thanks to our change of rulers, we have no War, but in this and the adjoining Counties we are visited by a pestilence, which threatens to blight the prospects of the farmer.

Locusts are appearing on all the plantations in innumerable quantities and destroying vegetation in every direction; as yet, we learn, they have not attacked the growing Crops, but confine their depredations to the leaves of the fruit and forest trees, never leaving a tree until it is completely stripped of its foliage; we were shown a specimen of these locusts on Saturday, they were in form like the common locust, a few of which visit us every year, but about one third less in size and make a croaking noise that may be heard nearly a mile: the gentleman from whom we derived our information says that they come out of the ground in the shape of a grub, that soon after exposure to the sun the skin of the grub bursts and forth flies the winged insect.

Edenton Gazette.

We understand that the late Frederick Korn, Esq. who died last week in this city, left, among other legacies of importance, the following legacies:

House of Refuge,	$100,000
City of Charleston,	100,000
New York Protestant Episcopal Seminary,	100,000
Widows' & Orphans' Asylum,	60,000
City Dispensary,	10,000
Deaf and Dumb Institution,	25,000
Bishops' Fund,	5,000
	$400,000

U. S. Gazette.

We learn from Mobile, (Alabama) that, a case brought by the Bank of the United States against a citizen of Alabama, for which Crawford has sustained an exception taken by the Defendant's Counsel, decision of the Court. This decision is said to be novel as well as important.

Dreadful Accident.—On the afternoon of last Sunday, an accident of a truly melancholy nature occurred near the village of Bolivar, by which no less than four young persons, in the bloom of youth, were hurried into eternity. The only particulars we have been able to collect are, that eight young men and women were in a canoe on a mill dam near that place; that one of the men for the purpose of frightening the girls, commenced rocking the craft; that it unexpectedly filled with water and sunk—number succeeded in saving the others, three sisters named ... young man named King, were drowned.—*Blairsville, Pa. Record.*

Nashville, May 15.

R. H. W. Mahon, the Postmaster who, two or three years since, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment for robbing a letter, which passed through his hands, received a short time ago, from the present President of the United States. The petition for the intervention of Executive clemency, was founded on the presumption of the death of the offender, if he remained in confinement, and was signed by the prosecuting Attorney, the Marshal, and many other respectable citizens.

An extensive system of forgery, which has been some time in operation, came to light last. One F. E. Parmelee, a druggist in Maiden-lane, stopped payment on Friday, and in the afternoon, after sending a child to her parents in the country, disappeared from the city, leaving no clue by which it could be determined in what direction he had gone. On Saturday, it appeared that several promissory notes, negotiated by him, were forged. On Saturday afternoon, a meeting of persons interested was called in one of the evening papers; but the notice was short, about a dozen gentlemen assembled at 5 o'clock, at the Bank Coffee House. One of Parmelee's clerks also attended, and much information. It was his opinion that the amount of spurious paper issued could not exceed 50,000 dollars. Parmelee had forged the names of nearly all his customers, and, after all, there was found in his desk a very large amount of paper of his (P.'s) creating, on a number of individuals—which, it was supposed, he intended to put off, as opportunity should offer. It appears that he had no suspicion of there being any wrong, until he was apprized of [illegible]. On Friday afternoon, just before his departure, and the closing of the banks, he disposed of a large amount. It is also said that he has drawn on a Banker for five thousand dollars.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

...ion of Copartnership.

...rship heretofore existing between ...ers, under the Firm of J. & S. Birdsall, and S. Birdsall & Co. in Raleigh, was ...ual consent, on the 30th ultimo.

J. BIRDSALL,
S. BIRDSALL.

27-4w.

Notice.

...by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of ...ust & *Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real ...ate, Stock of Goods in this place ...otes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein assigned to us, in Trust, for the ...in said deed.

...e, this is to require all persons ...id firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come ...the same without delay to J. Bird... ...ve appointed our Agent for the ...ting the debts and settling the ac... ...the further purpose of disposing of ...ds now on hand, which he will con... ...ry reduced prices, previous to the ...he whole property, contemplated

JOHN McLERAN, } Trustees.
HUGH McLAURIN, }

27tf.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: The author (by the way, not e *authoress*) of the "Greek's Vision," pre- nts his thanks for the publication of that em—and cannot better express his obliga- ns than by sending another. TALBOT.

THE OCEAN.

lm was the sky—and not a fleecy cloud,
scured the face of Heaven. The starry host,
eamed in the azure vault—and the pale moon
r course majestic trailed along the sky,
shadowed and sublime: and as she rode,
ofusely showering her borrowed beams
ion the placid deep, her image fair
nced on its gently undulating bosom.
e proud ship glided smoothly with the breeze,
pm the far west that intermittent rushed,
elled the full sail, and sighing, past away—
distant headland limited the gaze—
r as the straining vision could extend,
e mighty ocean stretched his broad expanse—
e Heaven and waters met;—sublime the view—
t, fairer than sublime....Thus smiled the scene—
t ah! how brief that smile!
I looked again—'twas changed. The rising blast,
w murmuring swift along the troubled deep—
d massy clouds, scarce visible at first,
t fast increasing, from th' horizon rose,
d veiled the lowering sky. Such portents marked
e tempest's swift approach. The wearied watch,
thoughtfully and slow he paced the deck,
apped in the memory of departed joys,
ook off his dreams, and on the sombre veil
ed his arrested gaze, as if to pierce
e gloomy depths. Nature before was fair—
w, changing to terrific. Hitherto,
e scene was marked by awful, silent beauty:
t now the thunder muttered from afar—
The distant lightnings glared—the angry wind
ushed fierce across the billow—and the Ocean
aved his broad bosom to the passing blast.
looked—again 'twas changed. Deluging rain,
e lightning's flashes thro' the impervious gloom—
ed the tremendous scene—and from his lair—
thin the dark-rolling cloud, with dissonance harsh,
e thunder howled exulting. Fearful below,
e foaming waters dashed with lawless rage—
ove—the heaps of cloud obscured the sky,
d veiled the lustre of the stars....
The ship appeared
rent sails gleaming white amid the gloom
mall bright speck, amid the fierce encounter
warring elements. Nature's every power,
med in the storm exerted, to destroy
only beings that could feel its rage.
e yawning sea disclosed his inmost depths,
loped his horrid entrails to engulph
reeling bark—the blast in vengeance swept—
soon the rigging rent—the masts upturn,
iolence attested. Angry lightning
ed dreadfully around her—and the thunder,
ining his awful lungs, with deaf'ning roar
med the shocked brain. A sudden flash disclosed
frail bark slowly rising on a wave
in the troubled air—another saw
tremble on its crest—then swiftly sink
the gulph profound—until again,
n enormous billow's back upraised,
her bright glare dissipates the gloom;—
by its lurid light, she's seen to reach
topmost ridge—then dashed the wave,
body from beneath—and down in the abyss,
n she headlong plunged....
But now afar,
ight crest sparkling in the beamless gloom,
ars a ridge of foam. Swiftly it comes
the wings of fate—destruction lurks
in its liquid bosom—Nearer and nearer,
rearing its dark volume toward the heaven,
atal wave approaches. Now the bark
rds the fatal crest—she reaches it—
—then, reeling round,
in the fathomless abyss, precipitate
lunged—and plunged alas! no more to rise....
ow nought animate witnesses the strife.
torm resounds, and wild winds moan, and flash
ghtning's liquid flames—and roll the thunders
tary grandeur—nothing hears,
s, or feels, the howling tempest's rage.
ked—'twas changed again. No murky cloud,
l tremendous the electric charge
ts dark heaving breast—far, far above,
ied stretched the cloudless firmament.
was the scene—and far ascending Sol,
tening morn with rosy fingers oped
ortals of the east. Mute was the scene:—
thern blast resounded—but the zephyr
ed soft the surface of the sleeping sea,
smiled in tranquil beauty. Faithless Ocean!
thy fickle nature: petulant,
ant too as woman, for a moment
rt as lovely—but oh! what a change,
hour's space effect! Horrid thou art,
thy dark billows open to the blast—
clouds obscure the ardent atmosphere,
thy agitated bosom howls
mon of the winds—as beauteous, when
e disturbs the smoothness of thy face
pests veil the sky.

TALBOT.

el Hill, 30th May.

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ate of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

es Fry, vs. ard Fry. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land, &c.*

earing to the Court, that the Defendant in case is out of the State; *It is therefore ordered,* plication be made for six weeks in the *Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless said appear at our next Court to be holden on Monday in August next, at the Court House ge, and plead or demur, final judgment will ed against him for the amount of the Plain- and and costs.

CORN'S DOWD, Clk.
, 1829. 26-6w.

TE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1829.

an Taylor vs. Taylor, Thomas John Pearson & ra Watkins and ndrew McGill & his Wife, James nd Wife. } *Petition for Partition.*

aring to the satisfaction of the Court, hat w McGill and Fanny his wife, Defendants ve suit, reside without the limits of his *is therefore ordered,* That publicatin be ix weeks in the *Fayetteville Observer* that said Andrew McGill and Fanny his wife, appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quar- ns, to be holden for Anson County, at the se in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in and plead, answer or demur, the petition ten pro confesso as to them, and decree

Wm. Dismukes, Clerk of our said Court the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 183 WM. DISMUKES, clerk. 25-6w.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great variety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH

GOODS,

Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the country are particularly invited to call, as the Subscriber intends to devote a considerable part of his attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.

JOHN McARN.

May 28, 1829, 25tf.

Notice.

THE copartnership existing between the subscribers under the firm of *McNeill & Kirkland*, was, by mutual consent, this day dissolved.

As it is necessary to close the concern, all persons having accounts with them, are requested to come forward and settle without delay, (as no farther indulgence can be given,) with either of the subscribers, and those having claims against the concern will apply to George McNeill, who is authorised to settle the same.

WILL. KIRKLAND.
GEO. McNEILL.

May 23, 1829.—25 4w

Notice.

JOHNSTON'S HOTEL,

AT THE SIGN OF THE HEART,
In the BEND of King Street,
IS CONTINUED,

And redoubled exertions will be made to merit the PATRONAGE of both OLD and NEW CUSTOMERS, whose company is very respectfully solicited.

☞N. B.—The room and convenience of this ESTABLISHMENT, situated about the very centre of the City, are generally too well known to require a more minute description.

Charleston, S. C., May 23, 1829. 25-3t.

Charleston Foundry,

TURNING AND BORING MILLS.

THE Subscribers take the liberty to inform their friends and the public generally, that they carry on at their establishment, all kinds of IRON AND BRASS MACHINERY, turning, boring, and fitting up the same for all the different uses it can be applied to Steam Boats, Rice Mills, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Sugar Mills, Fulling Mills, and all Mill-wright work generally. Steam Engines, of all powers, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms. Wrought Iron work of all kinds, and Steam Boilers made at the lowest prices.

All orders in their line will be thankfully received, and strict attention will be observed to make their patterns, &c. according to the directions given. Apply to EASON & DOTTERER.

Eason's wharf, East end of Hasell st. continued.

Charleston, May 1829. 25-3w.

Notice.

MR. Hervey Leete is duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm of Williams & Fenn, during my absence from the State.

J. C. FENN.

Fayetteville, 7th May, 1829. 22 6w.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

Trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which the cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dozen a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

J. 29, 1829.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening a splendid assortment of *NEW STYLE*

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected with particular care, and are offered at very reduced prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass & Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1829. 22tf.

Blanks for sale.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19*tf.*

New Cheap FANCY STORE.

Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

Extra super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto.
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do. super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do.
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7-8 4-4 [illegible]
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors.
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & olue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs. Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles. Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid, do
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd.
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspenders and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH.
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

HARDWARE STORE.

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 3tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S [illegible] and recently of the EXCHANGE HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has rented the *MANSION HOUSE*, in the centre of business in this town, and the same is now open for the reception of Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, repaired and painted. The extensive [illegible] Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are furnished. The Chambers supplied with *Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Grain and faithful Ostlers. His table with choicest Wines and Liquors, selected in Philadelphia, and his larder will be filled with the best provisions the market affords, and the seasons, while his *charges will be* regulated by the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in the Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote entire attention to his establishment, the Traveller and the Public, every one may expect the advantage of that experience, in the comfort, repose, and gratification arising from a management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage Office.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion House, via Georgetown; Chesterfield, Camden, Columbia, Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk. The Norfolk Line departs with Passengers from Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. The Norfolk is pleasant, and not exceeding Roads, by any of equal distance in the State. Passengers get sufficient sleep, and arrive the third day to dinner, in readiness to take the different Steam Boats leaving that place for Wilmington and Richmond. Rooms and other conveniences at all times ready for all Stage Passengers. Also, private conveyances passing through the country, on moderate charges, to suit the difficulties of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March [illegible]

☞As statements have been made to the public by Travellers, and prejudice them against the Mansion House, the Subscriber subjoins the following certificate from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Lines of Stages between Fayetteville, Charleston, and Camden [illegible]

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and in reply to say, that any Passengers arriving at the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of accommodation from any other House, and our Drivers shall be instructed to call regularly for them, and to convey Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the week, or the day. And I would solicit the custom of children for any length of time.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified, as Executor of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, as Administrator with the Will annexed of the late *THOMAS BAKER*, requests all those indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JAS. H. HOOPER, *Admr. with the Will annexed*

March 18, 1829

Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated in business with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co. and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & Co.

January 12, 1829.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, 14 cents, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19.

To Rent,

That commodious House on Ramsay street, now occupied by Mr. James [illegible] Possession can be had immediately.

C. & P. M[illegible]

October 21, 1828.

For Sale,

TANNER'S Oil, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a price to close consignment.

JNO. [illegible]

April [illegible] 1829.

North Carolina Law Book.

The subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following Books:

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price [illegible]
Chief Justice Taylor's Digest, the same, (uniform)
Taylor's Digest and Executor's Guide
Martin's Term Reports
Potter's Justice

The Co[illegible]

OF John Lippitt & Co. [illegible] sent, on the [illegible]

The [illegible] signed [illegible] pitt, and [illegible] debts [illegible] Mr. [illegible] settlement [illegible]

For Sale,

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following Books:

CASH [illegible]

Fayetteville, [illegible]

Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 11, 1829. [NO. 627.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
at $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

HAVING taken my Brother JONES FULLER in to partnership, my business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of *Thomas Fuller & Co.*
THOMAS FULLER.
June 3, 1829. 26tf.

Crockery.

20 Crates Crockery, assorted for the country trade.
5 crates superior Liverpool Ware.
For sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
June 4.—26 3t

Deep River Mills.

WILL positively be sold at Tyson's, on Saturday 27th June, that valuable

Saw and Grist Mill

on Deep River, in Chatham County, together with about 800 acres of land attached thereto, a part of which is well timbered.
Also, the *PLANTATION* on said River, in Moore County, the late residence of John Tyson, Jr. Dec'd, containing about 550 acres of land, of which 150 is cleared and under a state of high cultivation.
At the same time and place, some *NEGRO WOMEN* and *CHILDREN* will be offered for sale.
The mills and plantation, if required, will be sold separate, to suit purchasers.
Payment for any part of the real Estate will be required in three equal Instalments, to wit: 1st Instalment to be paid 1st Jan'y 1832, to bear Interest from 1st Jan'y 1831. 2nd Instalment to be paid 1st Jan'y 1833, to bear Interest from 1st Jan'y 1832. 3d and last Instalment to be paid 1st Jan'y 1834, and to bear Interest from 1st Jan'y 1832.
The Negroes will be sold on a credit of 6 months. Bond with two or more approved securities will be required in all cases.
N. MACLERAN, Ag't
for FANNY TYSON Ex'trx.
Tyson's, Moore County, May 11th 1829
The Editors of the Raleigh Star, will give the above three insertions in their paper, and forward their bill to this Office.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:
3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
200 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.
April 30, 1829. 21tf.

From the Raleigh Register, June 5.

STATE BANK.

The Stockholders of this Institution met in this City on Monday last, agreeably to their adjournment in December, in order to decide the important question, "Whether the Bank should proceed to wind up its affairs as expeditiously as a due regard to its own interest, and the situation of its debtors will permit?" *Col. Wm. Polk*, having been President at the former meeting, as a matter of course, presided on this occasion, and *J. Gales*, acted as Secretary.

Gen. R. M. Sanders, Gen. Louis D. Wilson and *Isaac Wright, Esq.* appeared as the Representatives of this State.

Mr. P. Browne, from the Committee appointed at the former meeting to report a full and detailed account of the situation and affairs of the Institution, (in the absence of the President) made a very able Report exhibiting the profits of the business as being very small, and urging the propriety of closing the concern.

This question being before the meeting, *Mr. Browne* spoke at some length, in favor of deciding affirmatively, observing that with all the diligence that could be used, the time which the Charter had to run would not be found more than sufficient to collect the debts due the Institution; and as the expiration of the Charter (like the death of an individual) would cancel all claims and obligations, nothing could be recovered after the 1st Jan. 1835.

Gen. Cameron believed there would be no difference of opinion in the meeting as to the propriety of winding up the concerns of the Bank; but he had reason to suppose that a considerable difference of opinion existed as to the *best mode* of effecting the object. He proposed, therefore, that the Report which had been made to the meeting, with the documents appended, be committed to a select committee, with directions to report generally on the subject, with a suitable plan for accomplishing the purpose. Messrs. Ruffin, Cameron, Browne, Boylan, Polk and the three Representatives of the State, composed the committee.

On Wednesday morning *Mr. Ruffin*, in behalf of the committee, made a very satisfactory Report.—From this Report it appears, that from a suggestion made in the Committee by the Representatives of the State, that no apprehension need be entertained of the Legislature's suffering the Bank to lose any thing, if from lenient motives the Directors should not have collected the whole of their debts before the expiration of their Charter, and to prevent this, they had no doubt, additional time would be allowed the Bank to finish its collections, the Stockholders concluded to postpone the taking of further measures on this subject, until their annual meeting in December next, when they will have an opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the Legislature upon it.

We congratulate our readers on the favorable termination of this meeting; for we feared that the concerns of the Institution would have been closed as a Bank, and the settlement of its Affairs be placed in the hands of Assignees. We now hope that the Bank will conclude to wind up its own business, in a way that shall be as little oppressive to their debtors as possible, without doing injury to the Stockholders.

Before the meeting adjourned, the Representatives of the State, addressed a note to the Chairman, stating that the law under which they acted, in addition to the main object of their appointment, directed them "to open a communication with the President and Directors of the several Banks in this State to ascertain whether the said Banks would agree to a consolidation of their several corporations in the establishment of a new Bank."

On motion of Gen. Cameron, the communication was referred to a Committee, to be reported on at the next annual meeting.

Owing to a temporary indisposition of *Col. Polk*, soon after the organization of the meeting, *James Somervell*, Esq. was appointed Chairman *pro tem.* and presided in the afternoon of Monday and on Tuesday. On Wednesday, the Colonel's health being restored, he resumed the Chair.

RALEIGH, JUNE 1st, 1829.

To the General Meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank of North Carolina.

The Committee to whom it was referred "to report a full and detailed account of the situation and affairs of the whole institution," beg leave to REPORT,—

That in the nature of things, it was not possible for your Committee to ascertain with entire certainty, what amount of losses the Bank would have to sustain:—the real estate may sell for more or less than it is estimated at—a debt now deemed *good* may eventually turn out bad—and one deemed *doubtful*, or even *desperate*, may be collected. All that your Committee could do was, to procure the most accurate estimate within their power. For this purpose, they called in the assistance of the best informed and most judicious Stockholders at the Principal Bank and at the Branches. The condensed result of this inquiry is exhibited in the paper hereunto appended marked (A.) By this it will appear that the probable losses to be now sustained by the Bank, amount to $415,581 89

From which deduct interest on debts lying over and damages on protested bills of exchange $67,247 80

Reserved from general Profit & Loss, 197,455 92

264,703 72

Leaving a balance of loss of $150,878 17 to be charged on the capital. This is on the supposition that every note which has ever been issued by the Bank will be returned on it for redemption. This cannot possibly be the case. Your committee, taking into consideration the length of time that the Bank hath been in operation,—the vast number of notes which it hath issued (many of them of small denominations)—and the very extensive circulation which they have had, are of opinion, that the gain to the Bank from its notes being lost, must be very considerable, perhaps equal to the above balance of loss on bad debts and depreciation of real estate. Perhaps not. On this head, your committee can give no opinion, having nothing but conjecture on which to form one. It is therefore left to every individual stockholder to judge for himself. This is all that it is deemed necessary to state concerning the situation of the capital.

Then your committee turned its attention towards the *net profits* which had accrued to the Bank during the last six months. It is obvious, that although, owing to the manner of keeping the books of the Bank, some items may be brought into the account as profits made by the Bank during the last six months, yet, if they did not actually accrue during the period, they ought to be deducted from the amount appearing by the books. Of this description, is the sum of $468 78, being the amount of small balances of long standing, which the Directors at the Principal Bank ordered to be carried to the account of Profit and Loss. Also the sum of $3,356 24, being the amount of interest for *last year*, at 4 per cent. on stock which the State holds in the Bank, and has not paid for, and which was, according to the Charter, retained out of last December dividend. It is true, that if the Bank makes a dividend next December, it will be entitled to retain the same sum, and then one-half of it will have accrued during the present half-year; yet, as the Bank has no claim against the State for this sum, or any part of it, except by retainer out of the dividend to be made next December, and it is uncertain whether the Bank will then make a dividend, your committee thinks, the whole of the sum, being entirely contingent, ought to be deducted. It is also obvious, that to ascertain the *net profits*, the *losses* incurred during the half-year must be deducted from the *gross profits*. What these losses will actually be, time alone can shew; but your committee believes that, in estimating them, the average loss of every half year since the Bank went into operation, would be a fair standard. In fixing this average, it is proper to remark, that some of the Branches have, from time to time, placed some of their losses to the account of Profit and Loss: to what amount is not accurately ascertained, but it is believed to be certainly not less than $25,000 or $30,000. If that sum be added to the loss stated in the annexed Account (A.) it will be found that the average loss of every half-year is something over $13,000. The *net profits*, will then be,

Gross profits,		$40,602 31
Deduct long-standing balances, carried to the account of Profit and Loss,	468 78	
Int. for last year on Stock not paid for by State,	3,356 24	
Average loss for the half-year,	13,000 00	
		16,823 02
Net profits,		$23,779 29

Not adequate to the making a dividend of one and a half per cent.

Your committee having been appointed with the view of its bringing forward such facts and statements as might assist your meeting in deciding the question concerning the closing the concern, turned its attention to that subject also.

Your Committee finds that in Nov. 1828, the responsibilities of the Bank for notes in circulation, debts to foreign banks, and for deposits, amounted to $1,518,319 12

The available Funds, Specie, Bills of Exchange, Foreign Notes and Foreign Bank credits, amounted to 493,852 48

Balance to be provided for by collections, $1,024,466 64

Your Committee also finds that in May last the same responsibilities amounted to $1,449,547 00

And the same available funds amounted to 632,217 43

Balance to be provided for by collections, only $817,329 63

Thus, although the Profits accruing to the Bank diminished, and must, in the opinion of your committee, be diminished still more, yet the power of the Bank to answer promptly all demands against it has greatly increased. To be more particular on this subject. The present responsibilities of the Bank, or the claims which may be brought against it, consist of the following items, viz. (Statement C.)

Notes in circulation,	$910,554 25
Due to Foreign Banks,	299,441 26
Due for Deposits,	239,551 55
	$1,449,547 06

From the above sum of $910,554 25, stated as the amount of "Notes in circulation," which the Bank may be called upon to redeem, must be deducted the lost Notes, (be they more or less) as the Bank cannot be called upon to redeem them. As to the balance of those notes, or those actually in circulation, your committee entertains no apprehensions that the Bank will be pressed for the redemption of them. What makes them now current, and remain in circulation? Because they are received in the payment of taxes; because they are received by this Bank, and all the other Banks in this State, and because this Bank redeems them, with more or less promptness, whenever they are presented for that purpose. How will it be, if the stockholders should determine to close the concern, and wind up the affairs of this institution? They will still be receivable in payment of taxes, we shall still receive them in payments; and as a large part of our collections will be made in the notes of other Banks, which we shall call upon them to redeem, those Banks will not only be obliged to receive, but to seek for, our notes, in order to make exchanges with us. The weekly collections made by us, will thus every week lessen the number of our notes in circulation, and increase our power of redeeming them. Thus all the causes which now give currency to our notes, would, after a resolution to close the concern, continue to operate; and some of them, and those powerful ones, to operate with more force: therefore, your Committee believe that our notes would continue to be at least as current as they are now. Your Committee cannot conceive that any man, having $10, 20, 30 of our notes, which answered to him all the purposes of money, would take the unnecessary and useless trouble of travelling to the Bank to get them exchanged, i. e. to get something for them, which, to him, would only answer the purpose of money—be no better than the notes for which he had gotten in exchange. On the whole, it appears to your Committee, that any apprehension, that after a resolution to close the concern, our notes would depreciate, or that the Bank would be pressed for their redemption, is utterly unfounded and chimerical.

It has been stated above, that this Bank owes to Foreign Banks, $299,441 26. Far the larger part of this sum is due to the Bank of the United States. That Bank has been a very forbearing and indulgent creditor, when this Bank owed it more, and was in a worse situation for making prompt payment. There is not the smallest reason to believe that that Bank will alter its conduct. So that we have no pressure to apprehend on account of this responsibility. If, however, a resolution is taken to close the concern, these debts will soon be paid off—probably, as they are bearing interest, sooner than the creditor Banks wish.

The Deposits have been stated, from the books of the Bank, to amount to $239,515 55. But your Committee, on inquiry, finds, that more than one-half of that sum consists of moneys paid into the Bank on account of debts due to the Bank; and being not yet, for various causes, appropriated to the payment of those debts, are placed to the credit of the payers-in. So that the real deposits are only something over $100,000. This sum the Bank, in the event of closing the concern, would undoubtedly have to pay soon—and it is amply able to do so.

Your Committee hath stated the available funds of the Bank to amount to the sum of $632,217 43. By *available funds*, your Committee means such funds as can be promptly brought into operation to answer demands against the Bank, before it is obliged to rely upon collections for that purpose. In order to prevent erroneous impressions, it is now proper to state, that a considerable part of that fund consists of bills of exchange, some of which will no doubt be dishonored, and have to be collected by suit, and so not be promptly available. To what amount this will be the case, your Committee will not even hazard a conjecture; but it is believed, that the truly available funds of the Bank may be safely stated to be upwards of $500,000.

Your committee is decidedly of opinion, that the Bank ought most punctiliously to comply, on its part, with any contract or understanding between it and its debtor at the time when the debt was contracted, or since:—that it ought to put the most liberal construction in favour of the debtor, on such contract or agreement; and that its conduct towards its honest debtors ought to be distinguished by neighbourly kindness and charitable forbearance. All this, it is believed, the Bank will be better able to do, after a resolution to close the concern, than before. It is further believed, that, after such a resolution, such measures may be adopted as will enable the Bank, with more effect, to contend against the arts of a fraudulent debtor, and more successfully to claim its share of the effects of an insolvent one. Besides, such a resolution is the road,—the only road, by which the stockholders can withdraw from a losing concern.

The facts stated in this Report, are supported by condensed statements—these condensed statements, are supported by detailed statements—and finally, these detailed statements are supported by the documents from which they have been extracted. All of which, containing the most detailed statement of the Affairs of the Bank, will be laid before the meeting.

The information contained in all those papers, hath principally been collected, particularly at the Branches, by the President, who, if he had been here, would have made a report, no doubt, much more satisfactory, and more in detail. He however hath been called away, to go on an errand which no Son could hesitate to run—to attend upon a sick, perhaps a dying mother, who was anxious to see a favourite child once more on this side of the grave.

All which is respectfully submitted,
P. BROWNE, Chm'n.

☞ Since the above Report was drawn, the President hath returned (this morning) but time and circumstances did not admit of his drawing another, and therefore this is presented.

(A.)

An Exhibit shewing the Effects of the Institution, and on which is the estimated Loss.

EFFECTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

	Bills of Exchange.	Notes discounted.	Real Estate.	TOTAL.
Raleigh,	35,940 23	434,639 58	3,308 04	503,787 85
Morganton,	"	89,915 00	"	89,915 00
Salisbury,	175 68	272,391 83	975 72	293,643 23
Payetteville,	26,600 00	220,396 52	9,388 67	296,385 19
Wilmington,	13,487 98	313,719 25	15,204 23	363,411 46
Newbern,	218,361 10	403,999 98	6,890 00	639,251 08
Tarborough,	52,827 23	198,393 55	5,370 43	266,591 21
Edenton,	58,756 60	283,613 61	9,603 00	351,973 21
Dollars,	406,148 82	2,217,069 32	10,740 09	2,803,958 23

ESTIMATED LOSS THEREON.

	Bills of Exchange.	Notes discounted.	Real Estate.	TOTAL.
Raleigh,	11,808 00	23,216 37	12,208 04	47,232 41
Morganton,	"	11,979 23	"	11,979 23
Salisbury,		2,614 00	12,386 00	15,000 00
Payetteville,		73,002 15	22,833 00	148,376 19
Wilmington,	9,586 56	66,197 66	20,204 23	95,988 45
Newbern,	"	20,394 62	11,175 06	31,569 68
Tarborough,		7,543 50	9,370 43	16,913 93
Edenton,	20,000 00	21,919 00	6,603 00	48,522 00
Dollars,	41,394 56	226,866 53	94,779 76	415,581 89

ESTIMATED GAIN.

Shewing the interest on the debt lying over, and in suit, including damages.

Raleigh, debt deemed good,	$14,934 42
Morganton, do.	2,137 73
Salisbury, do.	7,940 00
Wilmington, do.	5,870 97
Payetteville, do.	2,939 49
Newbern, do.	17,780 38
Tarborough, do.	4,759 15
Edenton, do.	10,895 66
	$67,247 80
General profit and loss,	197,455 92
Balance, supposed loss,	150,878 17
	$415,581 89

(B.)

An Exhibit, shewing the situation of the State Bank of North Carolina, 18th Nov. 1828.

Specie,	$66,280 50	
Foreign notes & bills of exch.	316,331 69	
Foreign Bank credits,	111,240 29	
		493,852 48
State Bank and Augusta Bank Stock, taken for debt,		23,340 00
Due from State of North Carolina,		83,906 11
Due from individuals, being notes discounted, &c.		2,500,208 80
Stock unpaid,		1,450 00
Real Estate, in Banking Houses and Lands taken for debt,		180,758 30
Internal Bills and Checks,		32,418 25
		$3,315,933 94

CONTRA.

Capital Stock,	$1,500,000 00
Notes in circulation,	996,040 34
Due to Foreign Banks,	246,755 90
Profits reserved to cover bad debts, losses on Banking Houses, &c. and out of which the present dividend is payable,	197,614 82
Due for deposites,	275,522 88
	3,315,933 94

CHARLES DEWEY, Cashier.

(C.)

An Exhibit, shewing the situation of the State Bank of North Carolina, 19th May, 1829.

Specie,	$40,702 64	
Foreign notes & bills of exch.	460,993 30	
Foreign Bank credits,	130,521 49	
		632,217 43
Bank Stock, (State & Augusta,) taken for debt,		28,340 00
Due from State of North Carolina,		83,906 11
Do. individuals, being notes discounted and others,		2,305,102 07
Stock unpaid,		1,450
Real Estate in Banking Houses and Lands taken for debt,		180,740 09
Internal Bills and Checks,		15,211 28
		$3,246,966 98

CONTRA.

Capital Stock,	1,600,000
Notes in circulation,	910,554 25
Due to Foreign Banks,	299,441 26
Profits reserved to cover bad debts, losses on Banking Houses, &c.	197,455 92
Due to Deposits, &c.	239,515 55
	$3,246,966 98

CHAS. DEWEY, Cashier.

Report of a Committee of Stockholders and the Gentlemen who represented the State, on the best mode of closing the business of the State Bank.

The Committee to whom was referred the Resolution adopted by the meeting of the Stockholders held in December last and also the Report of the Committee then appointed, made to the present meeting,* have performed the duties assigned to them, and beg leave to REPORT,

That, since the Charter of this Bank will expire on the first day of January, 1835, it requires but a very small share of prudence and foresight to satisfy every one, that *some* measure ought early to be adopted for collecting the deots owing to this Institution, and closing its concerns within the period of its legal existence. It is a legal proposition, of the truth of which, it is presumed, none can doubt, that, upon the expiration of the Charter, the Corporation altogether ceases for all purposes, and that a suit commenced, or even a judgment obtained, during the Charter, either by or against it, could not be further prosecuted or enforced. Your Committee have, by calculation, ascertained, that if upon a debt, say of $1500 now existing, curtailments of *ten per cent.* upon the amount of it, as reduced from time to time, be rigidly required, and punctually paid, every three months, it would require six years and a half to reduce the same to $100; which would be one year and a half beyond the limit of the Charter. And they are further of opinion, that even that period is earlier than it would be found, in practice, the debt could be collected, because perfect punctuality is not to be expected. It is obvious also, that in closing so large a business as that of this Bank, carried on at so many places, increased vigilance and energy will be necessary: So that, in the opinion of your Committee, few of the existing Officers and servants could be discharged, and the expenses of conducting the affairs of the Bank may be rather expected to increase, while the profits, by reason of curtailing the business done, must certainly diminish, until the latter will not, probably, defray the former.

Your Committee are fully aware, that it will, in many instances, bear very hard upon debtors to exact positively, and at all periods, an instalment of 10 per cent. and it is believed by some of the Committee, that many of the debtors could not comply with the requisition. But, on the other hand, the Stockholders cannot be expected to carry on a business which will be entirely unprofitable, much less one by which, for want of the legal continuance of the Corporation, a large part of the Capital Stock will certainly be lost. This latter evil might be remedied by a renewal of the Charter. But it is believed by your Committee, that neither would the Legislature grant, nor would the body of Stockholders accept a renewal; because your Committee is well satisfied, that there is a great excess of Banking Capital in N. Carolina, which makes it alike unprofitable to the Stockholder and injurious to the Community; and from the chartered organization of this Bank, it is in constant danger of gross mismanagement.

Your Committee, under these circumstances, have anxiously turned their attention to the various *modes* by which your business may be closed, with the earnest desire to discover and recommend one, by which it can be effected, with as little loss to the owners, and with as much lenity to the debtors, as possible. Many methods have been suggested to their consideration; of which none perhaps are exempt from serious objections. It has, however, in the course of the consultations of your Committee, been suggested by the Gentlemen who represent the State in this meeting, and are serving on this Committee, that the danger of loss from the expiration of the Charter, is not much to be apprehended, because they entertain no doubt but the General Assembly would continue by law the corporate powers, beyond their present limit, for the purpose of collecting debts owing, prosecuting suits pending at the

*The question submitted to this meeting by the meeting of Stockholders in December last, was, "Whether the Board shall proceed to wind up its Affairs as expeditiously as a due regard to its own interest and the situation of its debtors will permit?" The Report of the Committee made at the opening of the present meeting is in the hands of the Stockholders who were present.

expiration of the Charter, and doing all other acts proper and necessary to the closing of the concern. To such a measure, those Gentlemen suppose that the Legislature would be impelled by the interest of the State as a Stockholder in this Bank, and by a provident disposition to prevent the necessity under which the stockholders would otherwise lie of providing for their own security by some other measure, insuring the collection of all the debts before or at the expiration of the Charter; and above all, by that benignity and justice, which should, and it is believed will, always characterize the acts of the Government towards all citizens, and which plainly forbid the extinguishment of a large amount of debt, merely for the want of a legal remedy.

As your Committee suppose, that the great object of the Stockholders at present, is, to secure themselves, and the mode of so doing is not material to them; but, on the contrary, that the mode most acceptable to the community and the public authorities, would, for that reason, be likewise most acceptable to the Stockholders: Your committee have received and considered, with the greatest respect, the suggestion of the Representatives of the State; and after much reflection, a majority of your Committee are of opinion, that if the General Assembly would pass the act contemplated by the State Representatives, it would supersede the necessity for the adoption of any extraordinary measure by the Stockholders, either for the collection of the debts with unusual rapidity or for vesting in Trustees such debts as might remain uncollected at the expiration of the Charter.

Your Committee have perused the statute of the last session, under which those gentlemen derive their appointment, and which contains their instructions. It is not found therein, that the Legislature hath delegated to them any authority to propose or complete the compact under consideration. Hence the suggestion made by those gentlemen is not considered, by the Committee, as obligatory upon the State, and is not intended to be so represented to the meeting. But while those members of the Committee, who are stockholders, thus understand the offer of the State's Representatives, they likewise concur in their opinion of the reasonableness, prudence and justice of such an act, and thence infer the probability of its passage. And while that event is uncertain, they think it would be both unnecessary and injurious to many interests, if the stockholders were to take any other course, before knowing the pleasure of the Legislature, upon that now under consideration. Your Committee are desirous, that their views should not be misunderstood by the stockholders: They do not contemplate a renewal or extension of the present charter, for any purposes of banking, properly speaking. The acceptance of such a renewed charter, the Committee could not recommend, for reasons already given. The only valuable powers which ought to be continued to the Corporation, are those which are necessary to keep up its existence [illegible] the demands of its creditors, and to enable it to make good the demands upon its debtors. All abuses of those powers may be guarded against by two provisions in the act; the first, that the extension should be for a limited term; the second, that the Corporation shall be restrained from issuing or re-issuing any of its own notes after the expiration of the present charter.

In investigating the course of the business of this institution heretofore, and the causes of the discredit and depreciation of its paper and the heavy losses already incurred, your Committee have been strongly impressed with the belief, that most of those evils have arisen from the multitude of the branches and of the directors, according to the charter. From the former circumstance, the expenses are much enlarged, and to cover them, the directors are under strong temptations to extend their business imprudently. From the latter circumstance grow many evils. The great number of directors, namely *ninety-eight*, prevents a unity of counsel and concert of action, and the adoption and persevering execution of any *system*, however prudent. Besides these, there is another consequence still more serious—one through which, in the opinion of every member of your Committee, great losses have accrued to the stockholders. The Committee allude to loans made by the directors for each other. It cannot be expected that competent men of business, will gratuitously serve in the responsible, difficult, and disagreeable office of a director, without some Bank accommodation. If each one of the directory be entitled to and receive even a small accommodation, the number of those bodies will make an aggregate of debt of a very large and inconvenient amount. As such accommodations are regarded as permanent, on which only interest without an instalment is paid, the directors' debt constitutes a large investment, which is wholly uncontrollable by the Bank in even the greatest emergency, and deprives the Bank of the power of more extensively accommodating other citizens. Besides this, directors are often men in moderate circumstances, often men in trade, liable to the misfortunes and ruin incident to speculations. Upon the failure of other debtors, the loss of the whole debt seldom happens, because the regular curtailments demanded from them, tends first, to lessen their debt, and secondly, to prevent them from imprudently contracting debts beyond their ability to pay, since their inability must be early detected: Whereas, the debt of a director may be kept up by an artful man, as long as his means enable him to meet the interest, although the whole principal be lost. Your Committee find, that the debt of the Directors at this time, amounts to the sum of $325,914 42, and that is less than it has been for many years; that it generally has been $500,000 or more, and often much more; that the present diminution hath arisen partly from payments, partly from the death of former directors, and still more from recent changes in the directories by the removal of former incumbents. But there is a constant tendency towards increasing that debt, though when existing, it be the most difficult of management; and unless some remedy be given by law, there is no reason to expect the present improvement in it to last. A fact has come to the knowledge of your Committee during the present investigation, which impressively proves the danger to be apprehended from this description of debt. It is that the larger part of the losses heretofore sustained by the Bank, consists of debts of persons, who were directors at the time of their failure, or had been directors at the time of contracting the debt.

These dangers and evils are deemed by all your Committee to be very great, and the more especially as they often betray the directors into a breach of good faith towards their employers, by tempting and inducing them to use their official places solely for their personal advantage: and they likewise tend to bring opprobrium upon the institution at large, which is in justice due to the defaulting individual only. From the facts here disclosed, and this course of reasoning, the gentlemen who represent the state are of opinion, that, to prevent a recurrence of the evils heretofore experienced from the large number of the directors, the Legislature ought to make it a condition of any privilege of any kind to the Corporation, that the boards of the principal Bank, and all the branches, should be reduced—the former to, say ten, including the public treasurer, and the latter to five.

In this opinion the Committee from the stockholders entirely concur; and, in fairness to the mass of the stockholders, they feel themselves compelled to state, that many of the general meetings have, from time to time, exerted themselves to restrain loans to the Directors, and to require curtailments from them. In fact, the inconveniences and losses now experienced were not unexpected by the stockholders, though they exerted themselves to the uttermost of their power to obviate and avoid them. Experience shews, that *nothing short of a change by law* of the number of the directors, will *effectually* remedy the evil. The whole of your Committee, therefore, feeling alike the necessity of the measure, suppose that the Legislature will, for the protection of the public interests, and to suppress undue, unfair, and injurious practices of favoritism among the directors to themselves, pass, in their wisdom, a law for that purpose.

Your Committee, in conclusion, are impressed with the belief, that, with Legislative support and aid, in the points herein mentioned, and such others as the prudence of the next meeting of stockholders, and the intelligence of the Legislature, may provide, the affairs of the Bank may be managed (though without the hope of much profit, yet) without the danger of much further loss: and that, if the views here taken should accord with those of the General Assembly, the Bank could be finally closed, as speedily and safely, to the debtors and creditors, as by any other immediate means which your Committee could devise—and that, too, without the danger of seriously and suddenly affecting the nature and amount of the circulating medium, or the value of property. Your Committee, therefore, take the liberty of submitting to the meeting, whether it be not proper to defer further proceedings on this point, until their next meeting, and await the pleasure of the Legislature upon the points here discussed, which no doubt will be brought to their notice by the Report of their Representatives in this meeting. And it is further submitted, that, in the mean while, it be recommended to the president and directors to proceed in the usual, regular and moderate collections of old accommodation loans, according to their sound discretion, and the ability of the customers to make payments; and to refrain from making further discounts or new loans, except upon paper to be discharged at *short* periods, upon which punctual payments will be expected and exacted.

All which is submitted,
THOMAS RUFFIN, *Ch'mn.*

On motion,

This Report was unanimously concurred with; and 200 copies thereof ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM POLK,
Chairman of the General Meeting of Stockholders.
J. GALES, *Secretary.*

From the Raleigh Register, June 9.

We to-day present our readers with the Report made by Peter Browne, Esq. at the late meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank, in behalf of the Committee appointed in December last, for the purpose of giving a detailed account of the situation of the affairs of the whole Institution, with the Documents therein referred to. This Report, as has been already stated, would have been made by Judge Ruffin, the President of the Bank, had he not been called away by the dangerous sickness of his mother. The Judge, however, returned in time to be present at the meeting of the Stockholders, and to express an opinion on the Report. He said he had no doubt that all the facts stated therein were correct; but he did not think that all the inferences drawn from those facts were warranted. He had reference principally to the commencement of the Report, where the losses sustained by the Bank are brought into view.—These losses, as appears from the Exhibit A, have arisen from Bills of Exchange, Notes Discounted, and from depreciated Real Estate. Total estimated amount $415,581 89. In order to ascertain what the half-yearly loss of the Institution would probably be in future, the Committee divides the whole loss already sustained, by the number of the half-years which the Bank has existed, and thus concludes that the future losses of the Bank, as long as it shall continue in operation, will be $13,000 every six months, so that the Bank cannot at any time hereafter be expected to make a dividend of more than three per cent. per annum. The Judge objected to the justness of the calculation. About fifty per cent. he remarked, had already been deducted from the original cost of the real estate, so that no additional loss could be expected on that item, which amounted to $94,780, and that the heaviest losses under the other two heads, had been sustained at two of the branches many years ago, and he trusted similar instances would never again occur. These circumstances being considered, he must think, that the estimate of the half yearly loss in future, had been *greatly overrated.*

The Judge also observed, that he did not agree with the opinion expressed by the Committee, that the closing of the business of the Bank would have no injurious effect on the circulation of our Bank notes. On the contrary, he apprehended, if an assignment of the concerns of the Institution were to take place, that *a material depreciation of the value of its paper would be the certain consequence.*

And we think, that the sum of $3,356 24 interest received from the Public Treasurer, which the Committee has deducted from the stated profits of the last half year, ought to be considered as so much profit, not having before been carried to any account; and if a dividend had been made on the first Monday of June, would have been rightly included in it. Indeed, we believe the annual interest of 4 per cent. received from the State on her deferred Stock, and which is annually retained out of her December dividend, has sometimes been included by the Directors in the profits declared upon it in December; and if not then divided, it never failed to go to the profits of the next half year. Nor can it be supposed (the suggestion in this report to the contrary notwithstanding) that, while the Bank continues in operation, the directors will ever fail to make a dividend of profits in the course of the year, out of which to *retain the interest payable by the State on the Stock for which she stands indebted to the Bank.*

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the First Lock.—The active Contractors for the 8th section of this great national undertaking, having got the first Lock on the line ready for construction, invited the GRAND MASTER of Masons in the District of Columbia to lay the corner stone thereof, on Friday last, the 29th ult. The Grand Lodge accordingly assembled in Potomac Lodge Room, in Georgetown, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and, accompanied by a considerable number of other Masonic brethren, proceeded, in cavalcade, to the 8th section of the Canal, about seven miles above Georgetown. Here they were soon after joined by the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, (Past Grand Master of the State of Tennessee, who had been invited by the Grand Master of the District to honor the ceremonies with his presence,) attended by the Secretary of War, the Postmaster General, and the Mayor of Georgetown. The company having assembled at the lock-house (a neat stone edifice erected on the high ground for the residence of the lock keeper) and partaken of some refreshment, the procession was formed, and proceeded to the scene of operation—the PRESIDENT and other official gentlemen immediately in advance of the GRAND MASTER, the contractors and officers of the work, and other citizens in the rear, and the whole moving to the fine music of the Marine Band, whose inspiring strains "through dale and thicket rung."

On reaching the entrance of the lock the masonic procession was reversed in its order and then advanced to the spot where the ponderous corner stone was suspended, the PRESIDENT in front of the whole. The assemblage being arranged on the extensive floor of the lock, the GRAND MASTER laid the stone in its bed, with all the customary ceremonies of this ancient institution, which were rendered the more interesting from the fact that the gavel, or mallet, which he made use of was the same used by General WASHINGTON in laying the corner stone of the Capitol. Within a cavity in the stone were placed a set of the gold and silver coins of the United States, a copy of each of the District newspapers and a silver plate, bearing an appropriate inscription.

Having completed the ceremonies, and pronounced a benediction on the work, the GRAND MASTER offered to the PRESIDENT of the United States the opportunity of expressing any thing which he might desire to say on the occasion. The President returned his thanks for the opportunity afforded, and briefly expressed his convictions of the public importance of the great work of which the corner stone just laid was a constituent part, and of the successful progress of which such abundant proofs were on every hand exhibited—the deep interest which he felt in it—his sincere wishes for its complete accomplishment, and his fervent hope that the prayer just uttered by the worshipful GRAND MASTER for its success might be fully realized.

The procession then returned to the House, where refreshments had been profusely provided by the liberal contractors, and, after resting and refreshing themselves a short time, the President and his attendants, and the Masonic Fraternity, re-entered their carriages and returned to the city. A number of citizens, attracted thither by the occasion, took the opportunity of being introduced to the PRESIDENT, whose presence indeed, was unexpected to most of them, and, therefore, as well as considering the excessive heat of the day, and the badness of the route for carriages, was the more gratifying.

Many of our citizens who had never visited any part of the work since its commencement, embraced this opportunity of doing so, and accordinlgy left their carriages, and walked up the line of the Canal for two or three miles, to observe the progress which had been made on the different sections as they passed. The magnitude of the excavations, and the height, the beauty, and solidity, of the extensive walls which face the Potomac in those places where it washes the foot of the river embankment, appeared to surprise, as well as gratify, all who now, for the first time, witnessed what had been done within the brief space since the work was commenced—especially when they understood that the line, for forty or fifty miles, exhibited similar and even greater proofs of the vigor with which the work has been pressed forward by the Company and its agents. The pleasure of viewing this magnificent work, with the additional attraction which the beautiful and romantic scenery of the Potomac presents at every step, will soon render a ride up the Canal one of the most delightful excursions which any portion of the Union can offer.

Caution.—We were shewn a counterfeit Ten Dollar Note yesterday on the United States Bank, made payable at Washington City to R. Smith, letter D. number 1468, and dated 1st of September, 1825—Thomas Wilson, Cashier, and W. Biddle, President. The paper is of pale yellow; in the word President, the dot over the *i* is omitted, and the signature of the Cashier's name, Thomas Wilson, is badly executed. Upon the whole, however, it will require close inspection to detect the imposition. We understand there are a number of these spurious notes in circulation.
Fredericksburg Herald.

Norfolk, (Va.) June 4.

Launch.—We were gratified yesterday morning with a spectacle somewhat novel in this place, the launching of the Schr. *Newbern Packet*, built by Mr. John G. Colley, commanded by the enterprising Capt. E. L. Young, and owned by a company of gentlemen of this Borough. This vessel, a handsome Schr. of 58 tons burthen, was launched, *fully rigged, with the greater part of her cargo on board, and in all respects, ready to proceed on her voyage to Newbern, (N. C.)* through the *Dismal Swamp Canal.* She glided into the water in a very handsome style, at 11 o'clock and immediately made sail, and stood down the river with a light breeze, to try her sailing, cheered by a large concourse of admiring spectators. She is truly a handsome little vessel, apparently well calculated for the trade for which she is intended, gives evidence of being a fast sailer, and does great credit to all concerned in her building and equipment. She is calculated for the comfortable accommodation of passengers, having a very neat cabin with eight births.
Beacon.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE PRIVATE MEMOIRS OF WASHINCTON.

We have been favoured with an Extract from the Private Memoirs of Washington (now in progress of publication,) which comprises the letter written by the venerated father of his country to Mrs. Washington, on the occasion of his accepting the Command-in-Chief of the American armies. The letter bears date 18th June, 1775. In this familiar and endearing epistle, coming direct from the heart, the diffidence expressed by the General in his since well known and surpassing powers for, and adaptation to, the high and imposing trust delegated to him by the wisdom and patriotism of the most august public body ever assembled, finely tallies with the modest remarks made by the newly elected Chief, on his appointment being first announced in the Antient Congress. This letter also shows the force of his conjugal attachment, and his decided preference for the pursuits of private life.

We learn that the promised Memoirs will contain the *Paternal Letters* from the Chief to his adopted son, the author of the work, when the latter was a student at College, and, also, that among the many interesting letters in the private memoirs, and heretofore unpublished, will be the *celebrated letters* (once) said to have been taken by the enemy, with the servant and baggage of the Commander-in-Chief, at the capture of Fort Lee in 1776. These letters were written by the General to his son-in-law, the late John Parke Custis, Esq. were notoriously never taken by the enemy, neither was the servant, or a particle of the baggage of the Command-in-Chief for a single moment in the possession of the enemy during the whole of the Revolutionary War; yet monstrous and absurd calumniators did assert, some five and thirty years ago, that these letters contained proofs, *that Washington was by no means hearty in the American cause;* in other words, a traitor to liberty and his country. Lives there a man in the civilized world, who would make such an assertion now?

All the letters in the private memoirs will be published from the originals in the Author's possession.

LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18th, 1775.

My dearest:

I am now set down to write to you on a subject which fills me with inexpressible concern, and this concern is greatly aggravated and increased, when I reflect upon the uneasiness I know it will give you. It has been determined, that the whole army raised for the defence of the American cause shall be put under my care, and that it is necessary for me to proceed immediately to Boston to take upon me the command of it. You may believe me, my dear Patsy, when I assure you in the most solemn manner, that, so far from seeking this appointment, I have used every endeavour in my power to avoid it, not only from my unwillingness to part with you and the family, but from a consciousness of its being a trust too great for my capacity, and that I should enjoy more real happiness in one month with you at home, than I have the most distant prospect of finding abroad, if my stay was to be seven times seven years.* But as it has been a kind of destiny that has thrown me upon this service, I shall hope that my undertaking of it is designed to answer some good purpose. You might, and I suppose did perceive, from the tenor of my letters, that I was apprehensive I could not avoid this appointment, as I did not pretend to intimate when I should return. That was the case. It was utterly out of my power to refuse this appointment without exposing my character to such censures as would have reflected dishonour upon myself, and given pain to my friends. This, I am sure, could not, and ought not, to be pleasing to you, and must have lessened me considerably in my own esteem. I shall rely, therefore, confidently in that Providence which has hitherto preserved and been bountiful to me, not doubting but that I shall return safe to you in the fall. I shall feel no pain from the toil or the danger of the campaign; my unhappiness will flow from the uneasiness I know you will feel from being left alone. I therefore beg that you will summon your whole fortitude, and pass your time as agreeably as possible. Nothing will give me so much satisfaction as to hear this, and to hear it from your own pen. My earnest and ardent desire is, that you would pursue any plan that is most likely to produce content, and a tolerable degree or tranquility: as it must add greatly to my uneasy feelings, to hear that you are dissatisfied or complaining at what I really could not avoid.

† As life is always uncertain, and common prudence dictates to every man the necessity of settling his temporal concerns while it is in his power, and while the mind is calm and undisturbed, I have, since I came to this place, (for I had not time to do it before I left home,) got Col. Pendleton‡ to draft a will for me, by the directions which I gave him, which will I now enclose. The provision made for you in case of my death will, I hope, be agreeable. I shall add nothing more, as I have several letters to write, but to desire that you will remember me to your friends, and to assure you that I am, with the most unfeigned regard, my dear Patsy,

Your affectionate
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

*Prophetical as to the duration of the contest.
†Excellent advice to every one.
‡Edmund Pendleton—Member of the first Congress, and the venerable presiding Judge of the High Court of Appeals of Virginia.

Ludicrous Scene.—In a case which occurred in the Crown Court, during the late Gloucester Assizes, a countryman who had been subpœnaed as a witness on the part of a prisoner, set the whole Court in a roar of laughter. Matters proceeded very smoothly during his direct examination, and he made no objection to answer any question which was put to him on behalf of his friend in the dock; but, after he had been subjected for some time to the galling fire of a cross-examination by the Counsel for the prosecution, he became restive, and at length, finding his stock of patience completely exhausted, he expressed his determination to answer no more questions from the same quarter in the following resolute terms:—'I wunt say no more—be dom'd if I do—I'se told you all I know about it—and that's all I got to say, by G—!' When the Counsel for the prisoner again addressed him, he said, 'Aye, I can speak to these mon, but its unpossible vor I to answer so mony on ye, at wonce—as to the Lord—hup there—(pointing to the bench)—let un ax me as mony questions as un likes, an I'll answer un, but I'se can't tolk to a lot o fellows all at one time.'—*Cheltenham Chron.*

FOREIGN.

New York, June 6.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the politeness of Capt. Knight, of the brig United States, from Plymouth, whence he sailed on the 4th of May, we have received the Plymouth Chronicle of the 29th April, and the Herald of May 2d, containing London dates of the 30th April. They contain very little of interest.

The Telegraph of the 25th, says—"Parliament will re-assemble after the holidays on Tuesday next, when all the English Catholic Peers are expected to take their seats in the House of Lords. It is generally believed that the prorogation will take place early in June. The most agitating domestic questions having been disposed of, the remainder of the session will be chiefly interesting from the anticipated disclosures of the state of our foreign affairs. Among them the relations with Russia and with Portugal, are the most important."

From the London Herald, April 30.

The same universal gloom that has latterly pervaded every thing in the city, still continues; and the price of produce, of every description, seems to be daily more and more depreciated. This state of affairs appears to have caused some alarm among the merchants and persons of capital; and is becoming still more serious to the general welfare, by the accounts of the state of trade, in the country. From this cause may be traced the declination, on the part of the speculators, in the funds, to enter to new engagements, till they can see their way more clearly.

We are happy to understand, that His Majesty is in the enjoyment of the best possible health.

A letter from Havre of the 29th April says—"We have just heard that there are now lading in the Baltic, sixty-seven ships for French ports, which will bring us before the end of May, about thirty million pounds of grain."

Plymouth, Saturday, May 2.

The affairs of Russia and Turkey engross a considerable portion of the attention of the politicians of the day, and the progress of the armies is looked forward to with much anxiety. Russia, it is evident, is influenced by a desire to crush Turkey, in order to extend her power; and we fear, unless the Autocrat be remonstrated with in a very forcible manner, he will pursue and obtain his object, to the decided disadvantage of England and other European States. Russia is already a powerful nation; her population is almost numberless; and let her obtain the fertile provinces of Turkey—her sea-ports and arsenals, and the Emperor Nicholas will dictate laws to Europe.

It is evidently the policy of England and the other States to prevent this; and, indeed, it is reported that the Government of this country, joined by that of France and Austria, will inform Russia that they will not remain silent spectators, and see Turkey become a conquered country. If Russia still persevere, it is more than probable that a higher tone will be used, and perhaps the torch of war lit in the East, may spread its flame throughout Europe.

Norfolk, June 1.

On Saturday last a dog on board the North Carolina 74, at Gosport, without any provocation, suddenly attacked and bit very severely, three of the hands who were at work in the ship. He was then killed. This dog, we learn, had previously shewn decided symptoms of madness, and had attacked and lacerated in a shocking manner, another dog on board of the ship. He was in consequence confined, but got loose; the first use he made of his liberty was to attack the men. One of the persons bitten is a white man, whose name we did not learn; the other two are blacks, one belonging to Dr. Moseley of this Borough, the other to Lt. Lee of the Navy.

With this melancholy fact in view, we beg and beseech our public authorities to enforce the law against dogs going at large. That law has been in operation only three months, and already it is a dead letter, without an act of repeal! The canine race are as unrestrained in their rambles through the streets as if no such law existed. Something should be done, and promptly too, to rid our town of this alarming nuisance.

New Definition.—One of the best and most pointed bon mots that we have heard of, was made on a reverend gentleman, (Rev. Ezra Butler, late governor of Vermont,) at Montpelier. His honor was afflicted with an ailment which he thought was the rheumatism, but which his friends insisted was the gout. After some debate upon this point, his honor inquired what was the difference between the two? A gentleman present replied, that rheumatism was *original sin*, but that the gout was *actual transgression.*

A runaway pair celebrated the rites of matrimony in this city a week or two since. They lived dove like, in bonds of wedlock for the space of one hour! when this fair prisoner of Hymen absconded. The groom was almost distracted at the loss of his bride, but the money he paid for the license!!—Thus it is—

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

Bost. Cal.

A sensible man.—A man in Rochester who has suffered from duns, makes the following proposition; that in order to save time and unnecessary trouble, he will stand one hour each day for one week at a certain corner of the town, where all who feel anxious to harrass his quiet by asking impertinent questions, may have an opportunity to a hearing, always providing, that the remainder of each day shall not be disturbed by applications of any kind. The plan is excellent.

EIGN.

New York, June 4.

OM ENGLAND.

of Capt. Knight, of the
rom Plymouth, whence
of May, we have re-
Chronicle of the 25th
d of May 2d, contain-
the 30th April. They
interest.

the 25th, says—"Par-
ible after the holidays,
hen all the English Ca-
ected to take their seats
ds. It is generally be-
gation will take place
most agitating domes-
been disposed of, the
sion will be chiefly in-
anticipated disclosures
reign affairs. Among
with Russia and with
ost important."

n Herald, April 30.

al gloom that has latter-
thing in the city, still
rice of produce, of every
to be daily more and
This state of affairs ap-
some alarm among the
ns of capital; and is be-
serious to the general
counts of the state of
ry. From this cause,
declination, on the part
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s, till they can see their

o understand, that His
joyment of the best pos-

vre of the 29th April,
st heard that there are
altic, sixty-seven ships
hich will bring us, be-
y, about thirty million

uth, Saturday, May 2.

ssia and Turkey engross
tion of the attention of
he day, and the progress
oked forward to with
ssia, it is evident, is in-
re to crush Turkey, in
power; and we fear, un-
e remonstrated with in
ner, he will pursue and
o the decided disadvan-
d other European States.
powerful nation; her po-
numberless; and let her
rovinces of Turkey—her
enals, and the Emperor
te laws to Europe.
e policy of England and
prevent this; and, in-
that the Government of
d by that of France and
m Russia that they will
spectators, and see Tur-
uered country. If Rus-
it is more than probable
will be used, and perhaps
t in the East, may spread
ut Europe.

Norfolk, June 1.

st a dog on board the
at Gosport, without any
nly attacked and bit ve-
of the hands who were
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of madness, and had
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whose name we did not
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Bost. Cal.

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hat in order to save time
ouble, he will stand one
one week at a certain
where all who feel anx-
quiet by asking impertti-
y have an opportunity of
providing, that the re-
ay shall not be disturbed
any kind. The play is

The case of Governor Houston, of Tennessee, is most extraordinary. He was yet comparatively a young man, not, we presume exceeding 25, of a noble and commanding figure, uncommonly handsome, sprightly, and gay and social disposition. Though not very learned or profound, he was a bold animated speaker. His conduct in the Indian war under Gen. Jackson had raised him to distinction. In the duel with White, it was said that, after avoiding the contest to the utmost point that was possible, consistent with the usages of the country, and retain his standing, he returned and met the danger with fearless bravery and coolness. When White fell, supposed mortally wounded, Houston took his hand, expressed his regret, and told W. he brought the evil on himself, to which the wounded man assented. Called by the voice of the people from Congress to the elevated and dignified station of Governor of Tennessee, it seemed as if nothing, but a wife, to ensure his domestic bliss, and to share his honors, was necessary to as perfect happiness, as human nature is capable of enjoying. He leads to the altar a woman lovely to the eye. Suddenly we behold him plunged into woe—speaking of his wretched condition. He resigns the high place he held, and rushed like Timon —from civilized society, and seeks oblivion in the wilds of the savage.—*Village Record.*

State of Maryland, vs. Henry Fossett. } Baltimore City Court, *June Term*, 1829.

This was an indictment under the act against Gambling, passed at December Session, 1826—and it clearly appearing to the Court, under a submission of the case by the accused, that he had kept a Roulette Table, at McPherson's, where the Cattle Show was held in November, 1827, and had received and paid the bets of various persons, at such table—the Court held him guilty, and imposed a fine of $1000 and imprisonment of one week.—*Gazette.*

Caution.—Five dollar *drafts*, issued by the Branches of the Bank of the United States, have appeared in circulation, *altered to fifty dollars.* The public are informed, that the Drafts signed by the Presidents, and countersigned by the Cashiers of the *Branches* respectively, are of the denomination of 5's and 10's, and that none others have been issued.—*Focus, Louisville, Ky.*

Zanesville, Ohio.—Counterfeits.—Twenty dollar notes of the Bank of the United States, payable at the Washington and Baltimore branches, are in circulation, well executed, engraving good, and paper very good—they are most defective in numbering and filling up.—*Republican.*

The New York Commercial of Thursday afternoon says that "Francis B. Ogden, Esq. has been appointed Consul at Liverpool, vice the venerable Maury, removed. We understand Mr. Ogden will sail for England shortly, in the same packet with the Minister to St. James."

An Artesian well has been bored in the Duke of Northumberland's grounds, at Sion, to the depth of 535 feet. The first 20 feet bored through consisted of loose gravel and sand; to this succeeded strong blue clay; to the depth of 410 feet; next, 10 feet of green sand; then between 30 and 40 feet of loose chalk; and finally very firm and hard chalk, to the depth of 535 feet, which is said to extend to an unknown depth. A strong spring was found in the green sand, but it was not powerful enough to rise higher than three feet from the surface. The next spring was found in the solid chalk, and the two springs united, now rise to the height of five feet above the surface, and the water flows over at the rate of five gallons per minute, of a temperature of 55 Farenheit.—*London Magazine of Nat. Hist.*

An English newspaper says, the Marquis of Strafford's income is 350,000 pounds a year; Earl Grosvenor's 270,000; Duke of Northumberland's 220,000; Duke of Buccleugh 220,000; Earl of Derby 120,000; late Earl of Bridgewater 100,000. There are at least one hundred other noblemen and gentlemen whose incomes vary from 30,000 to 80,000 pounds per year.

Lord St. John being in want of a servant, an Irishman offered his service, but being asked what countryman he was, answered an Englishman. "Where were you born?" asked his lordship. "In Ireland, and plase your worship," said the man. 'How then can you be an Englishman?" said his lordship. "My lord, replied the man; sposen I was born in a stable, that's no rason I should be a horse."

Rattle Snakes.—A correspondent of the Troy Budget, states that Mr. Erastus Toby, of Dutchess county, has taken *one hundred and fifty rattle snakes* alive, near Westbrookville, Sullivan county, within a short period past. Mr. Toby intends to take his snakes and set out for England and Ireland about the 10th of June.

Envy.—The most curious specimen of envy we ever heard of, was exhibited by a London Alderman, whose name we have forgotten. He was on his way to a turtle dinner, and was encountered by a half starved and half naked beggar, who solicited charity. He looked at the applicant intently for a moment, and then burst out, "confound you, I'd give five guineas for your *appetite!*"

Distressing.—The ruffled shirt party in one of the Eastern States has been thrown into convulsions on discovering that a post master lately appointed was a *shoemaker.* The nobility ask themselves if this is to be the end of the "Coalition."—*N. Y. Enq.*

"War, Pestilence, and Famine."—Mr. Clay's favourite malediction upon the country of his birth, the country that deemed him unworthy to hold her highest offices, and dared to prefer the virtuous and patriotic Andrew Jackson, is about to be realized in part: thanks to our change of rulers, we have no War, but in this and the adjoining Counties we are visited by a pestilence, which threatens to blight the prospects of the farmer.

Locusts are appearing on all the plantations in innumerable quantities and destroying vegetation in every direction; as yet, we learn, they have not attacked the growing Crops, but confine their depredations to the leaves of the fruit and forest trees, never leaving a tree until it is completely stripped of its foliage; we were shown a specimen of these locusts on Saturday, they were in form like the common locust, a few of which visit us every year, but about one third less in size and make a croaking noise that may be heard nearly a mile: the gentleman from whom we derived our information says that they come out of the ground in the shape of a grub, that soon after exposure to the sun the skin of the grub bursts and forth flies the winged insect.

Edenton Gazette.

We understand that the late Frederick Kohn, Esq. who died last week in this city, left, among others of importance, the following legacies:

House of Refuge,	$100,000
City of Charleston,	100,000
New York Protestant Episcopal Seminary,	100,000
Widows' & Orphans' Asylum,	60,000
City Dispensary,	10,000
Deaf and Dumb Institution,	25,000
Bishops' Fund,	5,000
	$400,000

U. S. Gazette.

We learn from Mobile, (Alabama) that, in a case brought by the Bank of the United States against a citizen of Alabama, for debt, Judge Crawford has sustained an exception, taken by the Defendant's Counsel, to the jurisdiction of the Court. This decision is said to be novel as well as important.

Dreadful Accident.—On the afternoon of last Sunday, an accident of a truly melancholy nature occurred near the village of Bolivar, by which no less than four young persons, in the bloom of youth, were hurried into eternity. The only particulars we have been able to collect are, that eight young men and women were in a canoe on a mill dam near that place; that one of the men for the purpose of frightening the girls, commenced rocking the craft; that it unexpectedly filled with water and sunk—four of the number succeeded in saving themselves; the others, three sisters named Beams, and the young man named Kiser, who was the cause of the canoe sinking, were drowned.—*Blairsville, Pa. Record.*

Nashville, May 15.

R. H. W. Mahon, the Postmaster who, two or three years since, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment for robbing a letter, which passed through his hands, received a pardon, a short time ago, from the present President of the United States. The petition for the intervention of Executive clemency was founded on the presumption of the inevitable death of the offender, if he remained in confinement, and was signed by the Judge, the prosecuting Attorney, the Marshal, and many other respectable citizens.

Forgery.—An extensive system of forgery, which it is believed, has been some time in operation, came to light on Friday last. One F. E. Parmelee, a druggist, resident in Maiden-lane, stopped payment on Wednesday last, and in the afternoon, after sending his wife and child to her parents in the country, disappeared from the city, leaving no clue by which it could be ascertained in what direction he had gone. On Friday and Saturday, it appeared that several promnissory notes, negotiated by him, were forgeries. On Saturday afternoon, a meeting of persons interested was called in one of the evening papers; and, though the notice was short, about a dozen gentlemen assembled at 5 o'clock, at the Bank Coffee House. One of Parmelee's clerks also attended, and afforded much information. It was his opinion that the amount of spurious paper issued could not be less than 30,000 dollars. Parmelee had forged the signatures of nearly all his customers, and, after his absconding, there was found in his desk a very large amount of paper of his (P.'s) creating, on a variety of individuals—which, it was supposed, he intended palming off, as opportunity should offer. The clerk stated that he had no suspicion of there being any thing wrong, until he was apprized of Parmelee's disappearance.

On Wednesday afternoon, just before his departure, and after the closing of the banks, he disposed of checks to a large amount. It is also said that he forged an acceptance on a Banker for five thousand pounds sterling.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of J. & S. Birdsall in this place, and S. Birdsall & Co. in Raleigh, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 30th ultimo.

J. BIRDSALL,
S. BIRDSALL.

June 9, 1829. 27-4w.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse & Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein expressed, were assigned to us, in Trust, for the purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN, HUGH McLAURIN, } Trustees.

June 11, 1829. 27tf.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 11, 1829.

JOHN D. ECCLES, Esq., we have authority for saying, has consented again to be a Candidate to represent this town in the next State Legislature.

At the late County Court, the following gentlemen declared themselves Candidates to represent the County of Cumberland, viz:

For the Senate, Archibald McDiarmid.

For the House of Commons,

Capt. Alex. McNeill,
Capt. Alex. Buie,
Mr. Thomas H. Massey.

Reform.—We have sincere pleasure in stating, that orders have been received from the General Post Office, by the mail contractors in this place, and north of us, to expedite the mails several hours, so that the Raleigh, Norfolk, and Wilmington mails will hereafter be due at 6 o'clock, P. M. instead of 9 P. M., and the Charleston and Augusta mails at 7 P. M. Heretofore, almost from time immemorial, we have been subjected to the great inconvenience of having our letters and papers remain in the Post Office here from 9 P. M. till 8 A. M.—11 hours. The change is truly an acceptable one which will remedy this evil; and the Post Master General deserves our warmest thanks for it. The arrangement is to take effect in a few days.

Much of our paper of to-day is taken up with the Reports and Statements relative to the State Bank, which we have no doubt our readers will consider of more interest than any thing we could have substituted. So far as we have learnt, the determinations of the Stockholders have met with universal approbation. They are calculated to relieve much of the anxiety that has been felt on the subject.

Gen. Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, has been nominated, by a meeting of the citizens of Onslow County, as a Candidate for Congress in that District, in opposition to Governor Holmes, the late Representative. We believe it is understood that Gen. Dudley will serve if elected.

Thomas H. Daves, Esq. (in addition to Dr. Maney and Gen. Speight,) is announced as a Candidate for Congress in the Newbern District.

Dreadful Accident.—By the New York papers received this morning, we have an account of a dreadful accident which happened at the Navy Yard on Thursday last. By some means, not exactly ascertained, the magazine of the Steam Frigate Fulton took fire, and totally destroyed the vessel, and killed 26 persons, chiefly seamen and marines, and wounded 24 persons, among whom were Lieutenants Charles T. Platt, S. M. Brackenridge and Alex. M. Mull; Sailing Master John Clough; Midshipmen Robert E. Johnson, (son of the late Gen. Robert R. Johnson, of Warren county, N. C.) David Dougal, Robt. S. Welsh, and Mr. Eckford. Lieut. Brackenridge and two of the wounded marines have since died.

To G. W. B.—It would cost us several dollars to procure such an engraving as would be required to publish your Mathematical Problem. If you choose, the remainder, or any part of it, can be inserted.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Cornelius P. Van Ness, of the State of Vermont, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, in the place of Alexander H. Everett, recalled.

William Pitt Preble, of the State of Maine, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands.

Washington Irving, of the State of New York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Great Britain.

Charles Carroll Harper, of the State of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States to France.

T. H. Smith, of New York, to be Register of the Treasury, vice Joseph Nourse, removed.

The President has appointed Francis G. McCauley, a Purser in the Navy.

From the National Intelligencer, June 6.

It is difficult to keep pace with the removals from office, as publicly announced, and still more so to ascertain and register those which art not announced, but incidentally heard of.

George Macdaniel, John Macdaniel, Ezekiel Macdaniel, John B. Martin, Levin Belt, and Orris S. Paine, are removed from the Office of the Fourth Auditor.

Benjamin Homans is removed from the office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Some other removals of Clerks in public offices have taken place. The only one which we are sure of is that of Mr. Thomas B. Pottinger, a highly respectable Clerk in the Office of the Fifth Auditor.

Another Editor "rewarded."—George W. Hill, *editor* of the Vermont Patriot (a violent partizan paper) and brother of the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury, has been appointed Postmaster at Montpelier, in place of Mr. Vail removed.

The Postmasters at Leeves and Millsborough, in the State of Delaware, have been removed.

Mr. Andrew Gerritson, the Postmaster at Middletown, in the State of Delaware, is also removed.

S. H. Barlow has been appointed Postmaster at St. Albans, Vermont, vice Horace Janes removed.

We learn from the Vermont papers that Wm. A. Griswold, U. S. District Attorney, of Vermont, has been *turned out*, and Daniel Kellogg, late Secretary to Governor Van Ness, appointed in his stead—That Joseph Edson, Marshal, has been *turned out*, and his office given to Heman Lawry, late Sheriff of Chittenden county—That George Cleveland, Esq. Postmaster at Middlebury, has been *turned out*, and C. C. Waller appointed in his stead—That every Deputy Postmaster in Chittenden county, who was suspected of having a partiality for Mr. Adams, has been removed.

John Pope Oldham is appointed Postmaster at Louisville, vice John Thompson Gray, *removed.*

A. G. Dauby, editor of the Oneida Observer, has been appointed Postmaster at Utica, N. York, in the place of James Platt, *removed.*

Charles Butler is appointed Postmaster at Geneva, N. Y. vice David Hudson, *removed.*

Daniel Barbee, Postmaster at Danville, Kentucky, has been removed.

Works below Wilmington.—We have pleasure in stating, that Governor Owen was favored with a letter from Brig. Gen. Gratiot, of the Engineer Department, dated the 29th ult. saying, that the charge of the operations for the improvement of the Navigation of Cape Fear River below the town of Wilmington, is assigned to Capt. Geo. Blaney, of the Corps of Engineers, to whom instructions have been given for the commencement of the work at the earliest practicable period. Capt. B. has been directed by Gen. Gratiot to inform Governor Owen of the time when he will be prepared to take charge of the Work, that proper measures may be taken by the Board of Internal Improvements to aid his operations.—*Ral. Reg.*

Shocco Springs.—It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's Register, that this agreeable place for summer retreat, is in complete order for the accommodation of visiters. The salubrity of the water is well known, and the contiguity of the Springs to the Boarding House, is a very favourable circumstance for invalids, who can in a few moments be conveyed there, or have water brought to them, without losing any of its medicinal qualities. Those persons who annually leave home for the purpose of seeking health or pleasure, cannot chuse a more desirable place for the fulfilment of their wishes, than Shocco.

Raleigh Register.

The Georgia papers announce that "the President *has recognized, in its full extent, the doctrine contended for by Georgia*, that the Cherokee Indians cannot be suffered to erect a government for themselves within the bounds of a sovereign State: *and that Georgia has a perfect right to extend her municipal laws over them.*"

Tobias Watkins, late Fourth Auditor.—Two bills of indictment were found against this individual, about a fortnight since, by the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, charging him with having falsely and without authority, issued drafts on the Treasury Department, for certain sums, which he appropriated to his private use. When this came up before the Court, his counsel, Messrs. Jones and Coxe, entered a *general demurrer*, to the indictments. They contended, that if every thing charged were true, a civil action alone would lie; and that, though many cases of misappropriation of money by public officers, had occurred in the General and State Governments, this was the first instance of an indictment. Embezzlement of public money, was not the subject of criminal jucidature, unless made so by statute. They also contended that the allegations in the indictments were repugnant to each other, and comprised no indefinite intelligible charge.

Another ground taken by the counsel for Dr. Watkins was, that this court had no jurisdiction in common law over offences exclusively against the United States; and in support of this position a number of authorities were read; as also in support of the other positions taken, to wit; that no such offence as is contained in this indictment exists in the common law, and that the indictment was too multifarious, ambigious, &c.

After able argument of these law points, the opinion of the Court was, that the indictments could not be sustained.

To be candid, we do not think that though these exceptions are sustained, any thing appears to exculpate Mr. Watkins from the charge of having improperly converted money belonging to the Government to his own private use.—*Ral. Reg.*

A Rhode Island Editor states that the Judges of the Supreme Court are 'making their fortunes out of the public purse'—And how much does the reader suppose that these high dignitaries receive? Why, the Chief-Justice has $650, and the Associate Judges $500 a year!

At a Ladies' Fair lately held in Roxbury Mass. 500 tickets were sold at one shilling each. Among the wonders which the bright eyes accomplished, they induced one man to pay ten dollars for a slice of cake, and another five for a gingerbread heart.

MARRIED,

In Chatham County, on the 30th ult., Dr. SPENCE McCLENAHAN, to Miss SARAH A. TAYLOR, daughter of Col. James Taylor.

In Sumter District, S. C., on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Converse, the Hon. GEORGE McDUFFIE to Miss MARY REBECCA SINGLETON, daughter of Richard Singleton, Esq.

In Cheraw, on Wednesday 27th ult. by the Rev. Urias Powers, Col. JOHN CAMPBELL, of Marlboro', to Mrs. JANE THOMAS, daughter of the late Dr. McQueen of Cheraw.

In Marlborough district, on the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Covington, Mr. GEORGE K. JONES to Miss ISABELLA J. EDDY.

At Bear Swamp, in Halifax County, N. C. on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Wm. Price, aged 80, Mr. WILLIAM PRIOR, aged 86, to Miss NANCY ELMORE, aged 58, and the mother who gave the bride is aged 80. These four worthy individuals only were present on the occasion, and their combined ages are 304 years.

"What is there in this vale of life,
Half so delightful as a wife,
Where friendship and age both combine
To stamp the marriage bond divine."

Halifax Minerva.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 1. Tillinghast's Boat Eliza with Salt for C. T. Haigh, and Lime for R. F. Yarbrough, and Sundries for owner.

Also, on the 6th, Tillinghast's Boat Anna Pink, with Salt for O. P. Stark, and S. W. Tillinghast.

Also, on the 4th, I. Blake, Jr's Boat John Parker, with Salt for owner, Sugar for Willkings & Co. and Oil for Geo. V. Massey, Wilkesborough.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to June 3, Brig Wm. Henry from New York. Schooners Ann Smith from New York, Venus from Beaufort, N. C., in distress, bound for St. Thomas, Hibernia from N. York, Brilliant from Martinique, Ann Maria from Guadaloupe, Hussar from New York, Felicity from Philadelphia. Sloop Catharine & Elizabeth from Charleston.

CLEARED, Schooners Gov. Paris for Eastport, Antelope for Philadelphia, Premier for N. York, Caroline for Boston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $7½ a 8. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 5½ a 6. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, 13 a 16. Corn, 50. Flour, $4, a $5 25. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 32 a 35. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common $9 prime $11 Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 25. Wheat, 85 a 90.

U. S. Bank Notes 1 to 1¼ per cent. premium. Cape Fear do.

Real Estate.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 20th inst. at 12 o'clock, noon, those two desirable

Tracts of Land,

With the improvements thereon, viz., one Tract of 50 acres, about three miles South of Fayetteville, on the Camden road, and that other Tract on Sandy Run, about five miles from town. Both these Tracts have excellent water, very convenient to the improvements thereon, which consists of a good Dwelling and outhouses and two clearings on the former, and the latter of a clearing and outhouses, &c. all known as the property of the late Alex. Levy.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

June 9, 1829. 27-2w.

Candles.

30 Boxes Fayetteville Mould CANDLES for sale.
WILLKINGS & CO.

June 10, 1829.

For Sale,

A Complete UNIFORM of the Independent Company. Apply at this Office.

June 11, 1829.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN EQUITY, Spring Term, 1829.

The President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina,

vs.

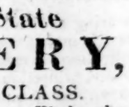
Samuel P. Ashe, A. L. Gomez, G. T. Hearsey, Solomon J. Isaacs, and William Hooper and James H. Hooper, heirs at law of Thomas C. Hooper, dec'd.

THIS Bill is filed by Complainants to foreclose a mortgage executed to them by Samuel P. Ashe, in August 1821, conveying to them a certain Lot situate in Fayetteville, at the foot of Hay Mount, on the north side of Hay street, on which stands a three story brick house, where the said Ashe formerly lived; and a Plantation on the Wilmington road, 3 miles below Fayetteville, called Spring Hill, joining Broadfoot's lands,—for the purpose of having the same sold and the money applied to the payment of the mortgage debt. And it appearing to the Court that Samuel P. Ashe had afterwards conveyed the first mentioned tract to one George T. Hearsey, who conveyed the same to Aaron L. Gomez, who assigned the same to Solomon J. Isaacs. And that the said Ashe, Gomez, and Isaacs are not inhabitants of this State; *It is therefore ordered*, That unless they plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, on or before the next Term of this Court, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Test, WILLIAM F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

27-6w.

Shocco Springs,



WARREN COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

ON the first day of June next, the houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of Warrenton and *three* miles from the Northern and Southern main Stage Roads, will be opened for the reception of Visiters. The great advantages of this watering place in most cases of disease and debility, have been so often tested by those who have attended it, that to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodations, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath day, where such visiters as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medicinal qualities of the Shocco waters, it is located in a most healthy part of the county, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

My terms for board, &c. will be the same as last year, viz: $1 per day for each grown person; $22 50 per month, or $6 per week—Children and servants *half price.* For horses, $15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 28, 1829. 27-8w

Virginia State LOTTERY,

TWENTIETH CLASS.

To be drawn at Richmond, Va., on Wednesday 24th of June, 1829.

Highest Prize, $25,000!

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$25,000	51	of	150
1	of	15,000	51	of	100
1	of	10,000	51	of	90
1	of	5,000	51	of	80
1	of	4,980	102	of	60
10	of	1,000	102	of	50
10	of	600	102	of	40
10	of	500	204	of	30
10	of	400	1222	of	20
10	of	300	11475	of	10
29	of	200			

Whole Ticket $10, *Half* $5, *Quarter* $2 50,

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞Orders from the Country (free of postage) will be promptly attended to. [*June* 7, 1829.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: The author (by the way, not the *authoress*) of the "Greek's Vision," presents his thanks for the publication of that poem—and cannot better express his obligations than by sending another. TALBOT.

THE OCEAN.

Calm was the sky—and not a fleecy cloud,
Obscured the face of Heaven. The starry host,
Gleamed in the azure vault—and the pale moon
Her course majestic trailed along the sky,
Unshadowed and sublime: and as she rode,
Profusely showering her borrowed beams
Upon the placid deep, her image fair
Danced on its gently undulating bosom.
The proud ship glided smoothly with the breeze,
From the far west that intermittent rushed,
Swelled the full sail, and sighing, past away—
No distant headland limited the gaze—
Far as the straining vision could extend,
The mighty ocean stretched his broad expanse—
The Heaven and waters met;—sublime the view—
Yet, fairer than sublime.... Thus smiled the scene—
But ah! how brief that smile!

I looked again—'twas changed. The rising blast,
Low murmuring swift along the troubled deep—
And massy clouds, scarce visible at first,
But fast increasing, from th' horizon rose,
And veiled the lowering sky. Such portents marked
The tempest's swift approach. The wearied watch,
As thoughtfully and slow he paced the deck,
Wrapped in the memory of departed joys,
Shook off his dreams, and on the sombre veil
Fixed his arrested gaze, as if to pierce
The gloomy depths. Nature before was fair—
Now, changing to terrific. Hitherto,
The scene was marked by awful, silent beauty:
But now the thunder muttered from afar—
The distant lightnings glared—the angry wind
Rushed fierce across the billow—and the Ocean
Heaved his broad bosom to the passing blast.

I looked—again 'twas changed. Deluging rain,
The lightning's flashes thro' the impervious gloom—
Ruled the tremendous scene—and from his lair—
Within the dark-rolling cloud, with dissonance harsh,
The thunder howled exulting. Fearful below,
The foaming waters dashed with lawless rage—
Above—the heaps of cloud obscured the sky,
And veiled the lustre of the stars....
The ship appeared
Her rent sails gleaming white amid the gloom
A small bright speck, amid the fierce encounter
Of warring elements. Nature's every power,
Seemed in the storm exerted, to destroy
The only beings that could feel its rage.
The yawning sea disclosed his inmost depths,
And oped his horrid entrails to engulph
The reeling bark—the blast in vengeance swept—
And soon the rigging rent—the masts uptorn,
Its violence attested. Angry lightning
Played dreadfully around her—and the thunder,
Straining his awful lungs, with deaf'ning roar
Stunned the shocked brain. A sudden flash disclosed
The frail bark slowly rising on a wave
High in the troubled air—another saw
Her tremble on its crest—then swiftly sink
Into the gulph profound—until again,
On an enormous billow's back upraised,
Another bright glare dissipates the gloom;—
And by its lurid light, she's seen to reach
The topmost ridge—then dashed the wave,
Her body from beneath—and down in the abyss,
Again she headlong plunged....
But now afar,
Its bright crest sparkling in the beamless gloom,
Appears a ridge of foam. Swiftly it comes
Upon the wings of fate—destruction lurks
Within its liquid bosom—Nearer and nearer,
High rearing its dark volume toward the heaven,
The fatal wave approaches. Now the bark
Is lifted on its back—slowly she mounts
Towards the fatal crest—she reaches it—
A moment hesitates—then, reeling round,
Down in the fathomless abyss, precipitate
She plunged—and plunged alas! no more to rise....
And now nought animate witnesses the strife.
The storm resounds, and wild winds moan, and flash
The lightning's liquid flames—and roll the thunders
In solitary grandeur—nothing hears,
Or sees, or feels, the howling tempest's rage.

I looked—'twas changed again. No murky cloud,
Vollied tremendous the electric charge
From its dark heaving breast—far, far above,
Unsullied stretched the cloudless firmament.
Bright was the scene—and far ascending Sol,
The hastening morn with rosy fingers oped
The portals of the east. Mute was the scene:—
No northern blast resounded—but the zephyr
Skimmed soft the surface of the sleeping sea,
Which smiled in tranquil beauty. Faithless Ocean!
Such is thy fickle nature: petulant,
Inconstant too as woman, for a moment
Thou art as lovely—but oh! what a change,
Can an hour's space effect! Horrid thou art,
When thy dark billows open to the blast—
When clouds obscure the ardent atmosphere,
And o'er thy agitated bosom howls
The demon of the winds—as beauteous, when
No wave disturbs the smoothness of thy face
Nor tempests veil the sky.

TALBOT.

Chapel Hill, 30th May.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

James Fry, vs. Edward Fry. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land, &c.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case is out of the State; *It is therefore ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless said Defendant appear at our next Court to be holden on the third Monday in August next, at the Court House in Carthage, and plead or demur, final judgment will be entered against him for the amount of the Plaintiff's demand and costs.

CORN'S DOWD, Clk.

May 29, 1829. 26-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1829.

John Taylor vs. William Taylor, Thomas Taylor, John Pearson & Wife, Ira Watkins and Wife, Andrew McGill & Fanny his Wife, James Grace and Wife. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew McGill and Fanny his wife, Defendants in the above suit, reside without the limits of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Fayetteville Observer*, that unless the said Andrew McGill and Fanny his wife, appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for Anson County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and decreed accordingly.

WITNESS, *Wm. Dismukes, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D.* 1829.

WM. DISMUKES, Clerk.

23-6w.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great variety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH

GOODS,

Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the country are particularly invited to call, as the Subscriber intends to devote a considerable part of his attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.

JOHN McARN.

May 28, 1829, 26tf.

Notice.

THE copartnership existing between the subscribers under the firm of *McNeill & Kirkland*, was, by mutual consent, this day dissolved.

As it is necessary to close the concern, all persons having accounts with them, are requested to come forward and settle without delay, (as no farther indulgence can be given,) with either of the subscribers, and those having claims against the concern will apply to George McNeill, who is authorised to settle the same.

WILL. KIRKLAND.
GEO. McNEILL.

May 23, 1829.—25-4w

☞Notice.☜
JOHNSTON'S HOTEL,

AT THE SIGN OF THE HEART,
In the BEND of King Street,
IS CONTINUED.

And redoubled exertions will be made to merit the PATRONAGE of both OLD and NEW CUSTOMERS, whose company is very respectfully solicited.

☞N. B.—The room and convenience of this ESTABLISHMENT, situated about the very centre of the City, are generally too well known to require a more minute description.

Charleston, S. C., May 23, 1829. 25-3t.

Charleston Foundry,
TURNING AND BORING MILLS.

THE Subscribers take the liberty to inform their friends and the public generally, that they carry on at their establishment, all kinds of IRON AND BRASS MACHINERY, turning, boring, and fitting up the same for all the different uses it can be applied to Steam Boats, Rice Mills, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Sugar Mills, Fulling Mills, and all Mill-wright work generally. Steam Engines, of all powers, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms. Wrought Iron work of all kinds, and Steam Boilers made at the lowest prices.

All orders in their line will be thankfully received, and strict attention will be observed to make their patterns, &c. according to the directions given. Apply to EASON & DOTTERER.

Eason's wharf, East end of Hasell st. continued.

Charleston, May 1829. 25-3w.

Notice.

MR. Hervey Leete is duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm of Williams & Fenn, during my absence from the State.

J. C. FENN.

Fayetteville, 7th May, 1829. 22-6w.

To the Afflicted.
HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Sirup & Powder,
FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

New Goods.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening a splendid assortment of *NEW STYLE*

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected with particular care, and are offered at very reduced prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass & Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1829. 22-tf.

Blanks for sale.

FEMALE SEMINARY.
Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting. She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19tf.

New Cheap
FANCY STORE.
Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public, and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

EXTRA super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto.
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do. super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do.
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7 4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors.
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs. Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid, do
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd.
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

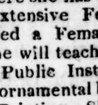
Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

Bills of Exchange,
Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN



HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

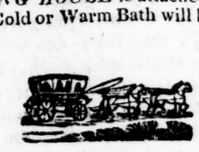
Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.



General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,
WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

HARDWARE STORE.
South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have oined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 8tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, in the centre of business in this town, and the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with New Beds, *Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Provender and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* in view of the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion will be used to advantage of that experience, is pledged for the comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Cheraw, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs with Passengers from this House on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and returns on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. The Line to Norfolk is pleasant, and not excelled as regards Roads, by any of equal distance in the United States. Passengers get sufficient sleep, and reach Norfolk the third day to dinner, in readiness for the magnificent Steam Boats leaving that place for the North to Richmond. Rooms and other conveniences are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Travellers, and private conveyances passing through this place will on moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞As statements have been made to mislead the Travellers, and prejudice them against the House, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the North Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

MR. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir.* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the week, or the day. And I would take Single children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Cumberland, as Administrator with the Will annexed, of the late *THOMAS C. HOOPER*, requests all those indebted to his Estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said Estate, will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JAS. H. HOOPER, *Administrator with the Will annexed.*

March 18, 1829. 13tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6tf.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, part 14 cents, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

To Rent,

That commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson. Possession can be had immediately.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 21, 1828. 94tf.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.
19tf.

April 16, 1829.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price $10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826) 2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c. 1 50
Martin's Treatise on do. do. 2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828) 3 00

E. J. HALE.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.*, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt & Co. and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests all indebted to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93-tf.

Books & Stationary

THE Subscriber has for sale, a general assortment of Books and Stationary, which he will sell hereafter CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, May 13, 1829.